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29 APR. 1931

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE Steampacket TAMAR, Allen, commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 39

STEAMER FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE PHOENIX will leave for the above district on WEDNESDAY Next, the 3rd January, at 8 p.m.
Kellick's Wharf, January 1. 31

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.
THE IRON STEAMSHIP SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, commander, will sail (Monday being a Holiday at the Custom House) TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY), 2nd JANUARY, at 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE well-known favourite schooner ANN MARY, 51 tons register, J. Brown, master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail To-Morrow, Tuesday, the 2nd January, 1849.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
33

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE FINE SCHOONER SUSAN, 53 tons register, Andrew Steel, master, (will follow the Ann Mary), having part cargo engaged, will sail on Wednesday next, the 3rd January, 1849.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
53

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE fine new schooner CLARISSA, 80 tons register, James Johnston, master, having part cargo engaged, will sail To-morrow, Tuesday, the 2nd January, 1849.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
34

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.
THE first-class schooner EFFORT, 80 tons, A. Thompson, master, will sail on Thursday, the 4th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Union Wharf, or to
41 WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
FARES AND FREIGHTS REDUCED.
THE well known first-class clipper schooner PHOEBE, Captain Ebbetts, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch, and goes direct to the Wharf. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10382 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE A1 Packet Brig DIANA has most of her cargo ready to go on board, and will be the first vessel away. The cabin and steerage accommodation of this vessel are very superior, beds, linen, &c., found on board. Shippers and passengers are reminded the *Diana goes direct to the Wharf* without the *detention and annoyance* of discharging any portion of her cargo into lighters.
Cabin Passage £4 10 0
Steerage 2 10 0
Freight as usual. Apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
10303 489, George-street.

MELBOURNE DIRECT.
DAILY EXPECTED.
THE first-class powerful schooner VELOCITY, 160 tons, having much of her cargo waiting, will have her usual despatch of six days. Passengers to the above requiring a speedy and cheap conveyance, must apply early, payable in Melbourne, if desired. Goods stored at once free. Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER;
Or to JAMES COOK,
Circular Quay, January 1. 44

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
THE REGULAR TRADER.
THE fine schooner PETREL, Captain Gibson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10381 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.
THE noted Clipper PHANTOM, 280 tons, Captain Henry [illegible] Fox, having her dead weight on board, clears at the Customs on Wednesday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at Willis's ([illegible]) Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9197 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
THE first-class Barque COLONIST, 261 tons, John Marshall, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, her accommodations both for cabin and steerage passengers being of a superior description, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
J. H. ECCLESTON,
Queen-street.
The above vessel is admirably adapted for the conveyance of horses, and will take a few at moderate rates, the ship providing hay and fittings. 10288

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
ADELAIDE, SWAN RIVER, AND MAURITIUS.
THE FANNY FISHER, 300 tons burthen, Harrold commander, having been detained in consequence of the holidays, will clear at the Customs on Tuesday, and positively Wednesday morning. Passengers are requested to be on board Tuesday evening. Has one cabin disengaged, and two steerage berths. For terms, apply immediately on board, at Sydney Flour Wharf.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot,
[illegible], George-street, opposite Barracks.
N.B.—Being a full ship, no cargo can be received, and shippers are requested to complete their Clearance Entries before 11 o'clock, Tuesday [illegible]
January 1, 1849. 42

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fine new frigate-built Ship WATERLOO, 900 tons, Henry Neatby, commander, will sail in the early part of next month; carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
DONALDSON AND CO.,
Or, to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, January 1. 27

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
TO SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT, JANUARY 7.
THE first-class barque COLONIST, 261 tons, John Marshall, Commander. For freight or passage—her accommodations, both for cabin and steerage passengers, being of a very superior description—apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
J. H. ECCLESTON, Queen-street.
Will positively sail as above, and has stalls for six horses disengaged, which will be taken at moderate rates—hay and fittings provided by the ship. 37

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE Favourite Schooner DEBORAH, A. Bliss, commander, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.
8

FOR MAURITIUS.
THE teak-built brigantine ANTARES, 158 tons, Captain Thomas Kyle, will sail on Thursday, the 4th. Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Agents.
26

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, ON JANUARY 8.
THE fine first-class ship CHARLOTTE, A1 for twelve years, 636 tons register, R. D. Affleck, commander. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Thacker's Wharf. 10337

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE BARQUE RAYMOND, A. 1, for twelve years, 499 tons register, John Hart, commander, will meet with quick despatch having all her dead weight on board, and a considerable portion of her light freight engaged. Her Cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage, either Cabin or Steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
Kent-street, December 9. 10,343

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine teak-built barque WOODLARK, A1, 337 tons, John Bloomfield, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and nearly all the remainder engaged. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
DONALDSON AND CO.,
or, THACKER AND CO.
9380

FOR LONDON.
To sail positively on the 25th February.
THE well-known, the fast sailing frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 505 tons O.M., John Innes, commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will sail punctually on the day advertised.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Spring-street, December 11. 9359

FOR LONDON.
THE FINE BARQUE TRAFALGAR, A1 828 tons, Walter Wright, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail in all January. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to the Captain, on board; to
J. B. METCALFE;
or, to ROBERT HOW AND CO.
December 21. 9934

FOR LONDON.
THE well-known A1 frigate-built barque HAMLET, for passengers only, will sail positively on the 1st of February. Passengers wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity can depend on the time of sailing. For passage apply to the commander, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
December 28. 10295

FOR LONDON.
THE new fast sailing A1 barque BLONDE, 673 tons register, Mark Todd, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail early in February. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
6

FOR SALE.
THE new fast-sailing A1 brig TORRINGTON, 197 tons register. This vessel is now only one year old, is well found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once without any expense. Is now lying at Botts's Wharf.
Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
7

TO SHIPOWNERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.
THE undersigned offer for sale the first-class Brig GOVERNOR, well known in the colonial and Manila trade. The Governor was built at Whitby, Yorkshire, in 1842, was classed in the first description of the first class for 9 years, and is therefore A 1 until 1852.
She is well supplied with sails, stores, and spars, an inventory of which may be seen on application.
Should no eligible offer be made by private contract, she will be sold by public auction, of which due notice will be given.
For further particulars apply to
9488 DONALDSON AND CO.

TREASURY BILLS.
TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.
The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 30th September. 7455

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND TO INDIA.
SEALED TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until noon on Thursday next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of troops from Van Diemen's Land to India. The proximate amount of shipping required may be about 2220 tons.
Conditions and all other particulars to be obtained at this Office.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 29th December, 1848. 10435

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.
SEALED TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until noon on Thursday next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance to England of about—
2 Officers
17 Rank and file
2 Women
4 Children.
Conditions and all other particulars to be obtained at this Office.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 29th December, 1848. 10434

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at their offices in George-street, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, at two o'clock, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st instant; for the appointment of Auditors, and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, December 27. 10217

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the First General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the sixteenth instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and declaring a Dividend for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1848.
By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Commercial Bank, January 1. 5

HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held here, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., to receive a Report from the Board of Directors for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1848, and for other purposes connected with the business of the Company.
JAMES PATERSON, Sec.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, January 1. 28

DRAPERS' RACES.
THIS DAY, JANUARY 1, 1849.
THE Treasurer begs to inform the trade
PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS, ALSO SUBSCRIBERS,
that his tent will be pitched in the old spot, and
D-R
at all hours. 10220

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT NORFOLK HOUSE,
CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA.
CONDUCTED BY MRS. MACGILLIVRAY.
THIS establishment will be reopened on the 10th January. Several vacancies have yet to be filled. The local advantages of this commodious and salubrious residence will be seen at first; but the Educational benefits require *time for their development*. Pupils will not be admitted for a shorter period than half a year; each quarter to end with the annual quarter, and each term to close with a public examination and short vacation of one fortnight.

TERMS.

School fees alone—

	PER QUARTER.
Senior, or Finishing Class	2 Guineas.
Second, or Middle Class	1½ „
Junior, or Preparatory Class	1 „
Pens, ink, and pencils, furnished at the School for convenience	1 Shilling.
Dinner for day pupils, if required	1 Guinea.
Music, Drawing, and the French Language—	
Without Masters, each	1 „
With Masters, each	2 „

Boarders' fees in addition to these—

	PER ANNUM.
Senior, or Finishing Class	25 Guineas.
Second, or Middle Class	23 „
Junior Class	21 „

Where the washing and mending of clothes can be attended to at home, three guineas per annum will be deducted from Boarders' fees. Each Young Lady to be provided with bedding, towels, table-napkins, knife, fork, tea and dessert spoon, and sufficient changes of raiment for the half year, all to be returned on leaving the school.
Boarders' fees required quarterly in advance; Day Pupils' at the close of every month.
Respectable references will be given and required.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.
"GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BALMAIN."
ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the reception, on the 8th January, 1849, of six young ladies and gentlemen as boarders, parents desirous of placing their children at an establishment, in which only this limited number will be received, and at which parental kindness and domestic comfort will be experienced, blended with strict attention to moral and intellectual improvement, are requested to apply, for terms, either as above, or to Mr. John Clark, Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.
Rowe's Cottage, Balmain, December 29.
N.B.—A desirable opportunity for children of delicate constitution. 2

EDUCATION.
MR. HORNIMAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that the duties of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 8th of January, at his residence, Liverpool-street East, two doors from Elizabeth-street.
Mr. H. will receive into his family a few young gentlemen as boarders. 10294

THE MISSES DE METZ beg to intimate that their establishment will be re-opened after the vacation, on Monday, the 8th January, 1849.
165, Elizabeth-street, two doors north of Market-street.
N.B.—Private residence, 80, Elizabeth-street. 10143

SYDNEY COLLEGE.
THE Rev. C. WOODWARD, B.C.L., having removed into the Head Master's House, is prepared to receive applications for Boarders from six years of age and upwards, and for Day Pupils to dine with the Family.
Personal interview is particularly requested, as the duties of the College will be resumed on the 8th of January. Presentations, securing all the advantages of the Institution will be filled up in favour of early applicants.
Attendance will be given daily from nine to twelve, when further particulars and general information on College business may be obtained. All letters must be pre-paid.

TO SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—An Epitome of Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, by the Rev. C. Woodward, B.C.L. May be had of all Booksellers, price 2s. 10155

FORT ACADEMY, CHURCH-HILL.
MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that the duties of his establishment will be resumed on Tuesday, the 2nd January, 1849. 10146

MADAME DUDEMAINE has much pleasure in informing the parents of her pupils that the duties of her establishment, will be resumed on Wednesday, January 10th, and that she will be happy to make arrangements for private lessons to music and French, at her residence as usual, where circulars may be obtained on application.
The class for dancing will assemble twice a week as usual.
Park-street, December 20. 10383

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,
ELIZABETH AND LIVERPOOL STREETS, HYDE PARK.
MRS. COUSENS begs to announce to the parents of her pupils and the public, that the duties of her School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 1849, she takes the opportunity of informing her friends that she has engaged competent Assistants for the ensuing year, and that she will continue to devote her undivided attention to the general instruction of her pupils.
Mrs. C. (a pupil of Kalkbrenner and Crevelli, many years in the Musical Profession in London) will superintend the accomplishments of Music and Singing. French and the Guitar taught by a native of Paris, Drawing, Dancing, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Wool Flowers, &c., &c., with every acquirement essential to a female education.
Sydney, December 22. 10126

LADIES' SEMINARY.
DARLING-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
THE MISSES DODD beg to acquaint their friends that the duties of the above establishment will be recommenced on the 2nd of January, 1849.
Misses D. have a vacancy for one boarder. 4

TARA HOUSE ACADEMY,
51, PRINCE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Late Rev. J. Saunders's.)
THIS COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND CLASSICAL ESTABLISHMENT is conducted by Mr. BRADLEY, late of Parramatta, an experienced teacher of considerable celebrity. The system embraces every branch of a sound English education; the Commercial department being conducted upon the most approved methods of the modern Counting-house, securing conciseness, despatch, and accuracy—according to Jones, by single as well as double entry. By a mode of training—the result of long experience—avoiding superfluous studies, a youth of ordinary capacity, possessing elementary acquirements, may be qualified for Commercial or Agricultural pursuits, after a short probation in the Counting-house or Store, without serving a tedious apprenticeship at the desk.
Competent Teachers will be employed for Classical Literature and the polite accomplishments. The domestic arrangements will secure every requisite comfort for yearly, quarterly, and daily boarders. The dormitories are airy and spacious; the school-room lofty and commodious—the house being built for a scholastic establishment. The locality in the salubrious vicinity of the Flag staff, is desirable, not only for boarders, but also for day pupils resident in the northern parts of the city, Balmain, and St. Leonards.

TERMS.
TO BE PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

	Per annum.
Boarders under 10 years	25 Guineas
„ from 10 to 12	30 „
„ from 12 to 14	35 „
„ above 14	40 „

Washing and repairing clothes, one guinea per quarter. Books and stationery at current prices. Boarders to find their own sheets, blankets, towels, combs, and brushes.
DAY PUPILS.
Elementary Class, one guinea per quarter.
Second class, in spelling, reading, writing, the rudiments of English grammar, and arithmetic, one guinea and a half per quarter.
Senior Classes, studying fractional arithmetic, book-keeping, grammar, English composition, history, geography, the use of the globes, or any branch of mathematics, two guineas per quarter.
EXTRAS.
Books and stationery (if found by the master). French, music, or fencing, &c. (if required.)
The quarters commence with the entrance of the pupil.
Hours of attendance—from 9 to half-past 12 forenoon; and from 2 to half-past 4 afternoon.
Evening Classes for apprentices, shop boys, and clerks, &c., from 7 to 9.
Mariners, and young men intended for naval pursuits, instructed in the theory of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, with the privilege of returning, when convenient, to finish the course.
Applications to be made personally, or by letter addressed to the principal.
The duties of the establishment will be resumed on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1849. 12

MRS. PERRIER begs to state that the duties of her school will recommence on Monday, January 8, 1849.
160, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
January 1. 24

DENTAL CABINET.
MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the deficiencies of Teeth, from one to a complete set, embracing all the latest Parisian improvements. Also, artificial palates on his own principle. Children's teeth regulated, teeth extracted, cleansed and stopped with pure gold. Relief for the tooth-ache and soothing syrup for infants' teething, sold in bottles, at 1s. 6d. per bottle. At home from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.
220, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street.
November 19. 7988

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD BORTON, late of the Blue Bell Hotel, corner of Erskine and Sussex streets, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and to the public generally, for the kind and liberal support he has experienced at their hands for a series of years, and begs to inform them of his removal to the well-known Cricketers' Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, where he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!
Mr. Borton has great pleasure in informing lovers of the above sport, that his splendid Billiard Room will be re-opened this day, Monday.
January 1. 49

THE EIGHTH NUMBER
OF THE
SYDNEY GUARDIAN,
(Conducted by Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland) will be published THIS DAY.
CONTENTS:
1. Lecture on the Papal Claim of Supremacy
2. Thoughts on Controversy,—Infallibility, No. IV.
3. Occasional Meditations for the month of January, 1849
New Year's Day—The Circumcision
The Epiphany
The Conversion of St. Paul
4. A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of New Zealand
5. Conchology, No. III.
6. A Tale of a Township
7. The late Rev. W. Archer Butler
8. Ecclesiastical Intelligence
9. Notices to Correspondents.
Terms—Single numbers, 8d.; per quarter, 2s. city; 2s. 6d. country.
Published by COLMAN and PIDDINGTON, and sold by all Booksellers. 48

MANEROO.
SETTLERS and Stockholders of Maneroo are informed that the Boiling-Down Establishment at Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, is being greatly enlarged and improved, and will be in operation early in the month of February *next*. Application *for* boiling to be made to
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
Boyd Town,
10367 Or Bridge-street, Sydney.

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.
MR. STUBBS begs to inform his Friends, and Settlers generally, that he is now prepared
TO RECEIVE AND CAREFULLY STORE,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS
AND OTHER PRODUCE,
INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART,
KING-STREET.
COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.
Sales on any day required. 8140

EQUITABLE PARTITION
OF
BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.
THE FEW REMAINING TICKETS ON HAND may be had of Mr. SAMUEL LYONS,
AT THE
CITY THEATRE, MARKET-STREET,
THIS DAY, JANUARY 1.
At and after 8 o'clock in the morning.
PRICE, £4 EACH. 15

GREAT ACCOMMODATION.
WAVERLY
AND
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
MR. WOOD of the Waverly Hotel, having entered into arrangements with Mr. CANKETT to run a spaciously constructed and handsome Omnibus regularly to and from Sydney, for the convenience of the residents at Waverly and in the vicinity of the South Head Road, begs very respectfully to inform the inhabitants of those localities and the public generally, that
THE WAVERLY OMNIBUS,
will leave the STAR INN, opposite the General Post Office, George-street, at a quarter past two P.M., on SUNDAY NEXT, and ply to Waverly during the afternoon, at intervals of one hour.
ON NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THIS OMNIBUS with four superior horses will commence its regular daily trips—leaving
THE WAVERLY HOTEL
at a quarter to nine o'clock each morning, plying throughout the day, at regular intervals, and arriving at Waverly on her last trip at six o'clock P.M.
FARE ONLY SIXPENCE.
PACKAGES and PARCELS of every description conveyed with despatch and punctuality.
N.B.—The superior comforts which the Waverly Hotel offers as a holiday retreat, or a temporary residence at a convenient distance from the Metropolis, are too generally admitted to require further comment. 10281

THE GENERAL WASHINGTON HOTEL.
HENRY PRESCOTT begs to announce to his friends and the public, that the support he has received since he commenced business in the above establishment, has induced him to lay in a stock of Wines, Spirits, and Ales, which he may confidently pronounce first-rate.
H. P., in returning thanks to the numerous friends who have kindly bestowed their patronage upon him, assures them that whenever they may honour him with a visit, they will always fall in with a good glass, a hearty welcome, and a BITE, gratis, from eleven till one.
H. P. will be happy to continue any agency business he has been in the habit of transacting for the friends who honoured him with their confidence whilst in the employ of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company. 26

LEATHER AND GRINDERY WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1828.
THE undersigned inform Merchants, Storekeepers, the trade, &c., that they receive every three months, direct from the manufacturers, a large supply of the undermentioned goods—
Shoe threads, flax, bristles, with all kinds of shoemakers' tools, and grindery; also, curriers' tools, roping, sail, salmon, herring, and shop twines, patent sash lines, chair web, a variety of brushware, Day and Martin's blacking, ladies' clogs, men's block lasts, boot trees, jockey boot legs, white boot tops, upholsterers' moroccos and roans, japanned hides, patent calfskins, hatters' skivers, bookbinders' calf, rough and smooth, buckskins, and fronts, lastings, galloons, silk twist, gut, fishing lines and hooks, with a variety of other articles. Also, the usual large assortment of sole, kip, and harness leather, calf and kangaroo skins, basils, welt leather, &c.
The whole of the above goods warranted of the best manufacture, is offered for sale at the very lowest prices. All orders, as usual, punctually attended to by
W. WYATT AND SON,
Curriers, Leather Sellers, &c.,
205, Pitt-street,
16 Next door to the School of Arts.

CITY DEPOT.
480, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS.
HENRY FISHER respectfully informs the public that every article in the
WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE,
Sugar, Tea, Rice, Salt, and all kinds of country supplies, can be had at the lowest possible price for
CASH, AND CASH ONLY.
He confidently solicits a call from those who have the Cash to pay for their supplies.
Observe—
HENRY FISHER,
Opposite the Barracks,
480, George-street.
November 30. 8683

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
BUTCHERS, bakers, storekeepers, &c., supplied with salt, wholesale, and retail, very cheap, for cash on delivery, at
W. EVANS',
Salt Store, corner of Market and Kent-streets.
Liverpool Salt, 50s. per ton. 22

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OLD GROCERY STORE,
BOTANY-STREET, REDFERN.
C. CANTY begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Redfern, Chippendale, and Botany, for the kind patronage he has received for the last six years, and hopes to continue it in his new establishment that he has opened opposite the old one.
C. C. would also add that he has laid in an extensive stock of groceries; teas in great variety; English and colonial loaf sugar, double refined; crushed lump pieces, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; oilmen's stores: bottled fruits; quarts and pint pickles; pounds and half pounds mustards; salad oil, quarts, pints, and half pints; castor oil, quarts and pints; sauces and capers, in great variety; coffee and chocolate; red herrings, in two dozen tins; herring paste; arrowroot, sago, Colman's starch and blue, Allan's best soap and candles; tobacco, Barratt twist; No. 3 cigars, &c., &c., &c.
A constant supply of corn-fed bacon, York hams; Bathurst cheese and Wollongong butter, twice a week.
Families can be supplied at the undersigned as cheap as any house in Sydney, and with a genuine article.
Corn Chandlery, Flour, Corn and Bran, Pollard and Hay, at mill price.
Observe—
C. CANTY'S
Grocery and Tea Warehouse,
53 Botany-street.

FEARNLEY'S
CHEAP CORN CHANDLERY AND COUNTRY PRODUCE STORES AND SHEDS, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.
GRAIN and Seeds of all kinds. Parties keeping horses, and others, would effect a great saving by dealing regularly with the subscriber, who always has on hand a fresh stock at prices lower than any other party in Sydney.

20 to 30 tons Hay	10 tons Bran
2000 bushels Corn	10 tons Straw
300 bushels Oats	300 bushels Barley
10 tons Potatoes	

Pollard, Cracked Flour, Corn, &c., &c.
Poultry, and country produce for ships' stores, at a low rate.
Export orders to any extent executed with the greatest care and punctuality. 50

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Teas, ex Thomas Fielden.
Fine hysonskin, in chests, half-chests, and ten-catty boxes, ex Thomas Fielden and London—
Congou, in chests and half-chests,
Sugars—
Dry bright Pampanga
Very superior Taal, well-drained
Ration sugars, Java and China.
THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street.
November 18. 7951

MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 3 and 4 Manila Cigars, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
10388 Macquarie-place.

NO. 3 MANILA CIGARS
45 Shillings per 1000,
OUT OF BOND,
Now Selling at Polack's Auction and Commission Rooms. 10000

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fine and second flour
Good ship biscuit
Marzetti's bottled ale.
T. G. SAWKINS,
Queen's-place.
A real good fishing net will be disposed of at a very low price. 20

NOTICE.
THE price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Staith at Newcastle is seven shillings per ton.
PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner A. A. Company.
Port Stephens, January 1. 1674

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
8953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
276, Pitt-street. 9232

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.
M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 11. 9182

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.
R. TOWNS, Towns's Wharf.
October 31. 6950

ADVANCES ON WOOL AND TALLOW.
THE undersigned will advance on wool and tallow, for shipment to London.
8050 BROWN AND CO.

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.
9949 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and Tallow consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Mathesons and Co.
8127 THACKER AND CO.

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.
Wools re-packed and sorted.
THOMAS HOLT, Jun.
144 186, George-street, South

RAY and GLAISTER are cash buyers of WOOL; Jamison-lane. 9239

TO THE SQUATTERS ON THE MANEROO, AND THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to state that I shall be prepared by the latter end of February next, to boil down any quantity of stock that may be sent for that purpose, at my station Pambula, at the usual terms: and I trust that from the experience I have had, and the arrangements made for the purpose of convenience and despatch I shall be able to give perfect satisfaction.
WILLIAM HIBBURD.
Pambula, November 27. 8045

IF Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, how arrived here in the "DEBORAH," from Auckland, in November last, will call at 226, Lower-street, he will receive his clothes, by paying the expense of advertising. 10379

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN SHEDDEN ADAM has this day retired from our firm.
RONALD, LUMSDAINE, AND CO.
489, George-street, Sydney,
December 30, 1848. 21

NOTICE.
MR. BENJAMIN BUCHANAN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. The business will, from this date, be carried on under the style of *Smith, Campbell, and Co.*
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Spring-street.
Sydney, January 1. 26

THE undersigned request that all claims against them may be immediately presented for payment.
JAMES AND JOSEPH LEVICK.
Sydney, December 30. 19

JAMES and JOSEPH LEVICK have this day admitted MR. FREDERICK PIPER to be a partner in their business, which will henceforth be conducted under the firm of
LEVICKS AND PIPER.
Sydney, January 1. 18

CAPTAIN KING, R.N., requests that all claims upon him may be presented without delay.
Port Stephens, December 21. 10112

TO TALLOW MELTERS AND REFINERS.
WANTED, immediately, a person experienced in the above trade. Apply to
JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf,
43 King-street, Sydney.

LOST.—A Dark Bay Mare, black points, branded B under mane off neck, about 14½ hands high; also, a Bay Pony, narrow chested, branded C near shoulder, about 12½ or 13 hands. £1 reward each will be paid on delivery to WILLIAM CHATFIELD, Esq., Rhyans, near Goulburn. 10295

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, MACQUARIE HOUSE, corner of Macquarie-place and Bridge-street. Its central situation, proximity to the Circular Wharf, Government Gardens, and Domain, renders this residence probably one of the most convenient in Sydney.
Terms moderate. 9774

A CARD FOR NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.
THE SUSCRIBER HATH TO LET—
Good business property in George-street
Two shops in Parramatta-street
Genteel residence, two miles from the city
House in Elizabeth-street
Two small houses in Clyde-street
Several blocks of land, within seven miles of Sydney, from 5 acres to 350 acres, on improving leases, and at a nominal rent. For particulars apply to
CHARLES WRIGHT, King-street;
Or,
Mr. W. H. ALDIS, George-street.
December 28. 10215

TO LET, two rooms on first floor, centrically situated in George-street, (as offices). Apply at the *Herald* Office. 10247

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the house in Castlereagh-street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bodenham. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales.

TO BE LET, the first-rate business premises, 361, George-street, opposite the Market, long known as the Ironmongery Warehouse of Mr. T. W. Bowden. There is good accommodation for a family, extensive stores, and stabling, all in excellent repair. The shop is well fitted up with counters, shelves, drawers, and glass cases. Apply to Mr. ABRAHAM ELIAS, Bathurst-street West. 10262

TO LET, the Cottage adjoining the residence of Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North: where apply for particulars.
Kent-street North, December 30. 40

TO LET, from the 15th January next, a comfortable Family Residence, in Elizabeth-street North, now in the occupation of R. Rogers, Esq. The house has been recently thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply on the Premises, between the hours of eleven and one; or to Mr. J. B. ELLIOTT, Saracen's Head Hotel, King-street. 10301

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 13

TO BE LET, one of those commodious and beautifully situated family residences in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst. For particulars apply on the premises; or to Mr. T. W. SMART, Darling Point. 10214

TO LET, with immediate possession, that handsome and commodious Family Residence, at Balmain, lately in the occupation of T. W. Campbell, Esq. Apply to Mr. METCALFE, Custom House. 6328

TO LET, a Cottage in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, and spacious yard. Rent, £40 per annum. Apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
10281 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO BE LET, a public-house, known as the Botany Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Court House, South Head Road. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises. 10233

TO LET, the Glenmore Distillery. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Cambell's Wharf.
December 28. 10265

TO LET, the House and Grounds of Wanstead, Cook's River, at present in the occupation of F. W. Unwin, Esq. The house contains ten rooms, and many conveniences. A large garden in excellent order, adjoins it. Communication with town is frequent and speedy, by means of the omnibuses plying to and from a short distance of the grounds; and in every respect it is a desirable residence for a respectable family. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT HOW and Co.; or to Mr. J. F. HILLY, Bank of Australia Buildings, or Newtown. 145

TO be Let on Lease, on the Cowpastures, being portion of the Oriolton Estate, containing two hundred acres, with house and barn thereon, well watered, securely fenced and subdivided. Rent, £20 per annum. Possession will be given on the 1st day of January next.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to Mr. JOHN PERRY, Penrith.
Penrith, December 11. 9811

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the Estate of Belmont, of 1000 Acres, 300 of which are in paddocks, and 100 acres have been under cultivation. A good house and stores are on the premises, with a vineyard of two acres, and large orchard in full bearing;—is well supplied with water from Black Creek. Belmont is midway between Maitland and Singleton, intersected by the Old Road; is well adapted for a boiling establishment.
For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to Mr. BLACK, on the property; or to Mr. F. MITCHELL, Sydney. 14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 30.—Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, from Moreton Bay, the 27th instant. Passengers — Mr. Campbell, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Tooth, and eight in the steerage.

December 30.—Walmer Castle, ship, 656 tons, Captain Thorne, from Plymouth the 12th September, with 302 emigrants. Passengers —Dr. Waugh, Surgeon Superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Pinnock, Mrs. Ricardo, Mr. Forbes, Miss Pinnock, Mrs. and Master Hardy.

December 30.—Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Captain Kirsopp, from Adelaide the 20th, Portland Bay the 23rd, Port Phillip the 27th, and Boyd Town the 29th instant. Passengers—Major Baddeley, R.N., Miss Baddeley, Mr. Miller, Mr. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Penny and servant, Major St. John, Mr. H. Garden, Mr. T. Garden, Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Webb, Campbell, Allen, Johnstone, Watts, Lovell, John Lane, Nicholas Britton, and Jane Lane.

December 31. — La Panthere, French schooner, 172 tons, Captain Heurthault, from Bourbon the 6th November, and Hobart Town the 21st instant.

December 31.—Titania, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Knight, from Port Phillip. Passenger, Dr. Miller.

December 31.—Helen, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Chandler, from Moreton Bay the 28th instant. Passengers, Rev. Mr. Mowbray, Mrs. Mowbray and child, Messrs. Thompson, Jones, Miller, sixteen in the steerage, eight prisoners, and one constable.

*** A ship was signalled to the southward yesterday evening at sunset, but had not entered the heads at 1 o'clock this morning.

DEPARTURE.

December 31.—Lucy Ann, cutter, 37 tons, Captain Lewis, for the South Sea Islands. Passenger—Captain Silver.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Cheerful, for Auckland; Clarence, for Launceston.

TO-MORROW.—Shamrock, steamer, for Port Phillip and Launceston.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 30.—Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, from Newcastle, with 300 bushels maize, 15 tons coals; Glenduart, 40, Day, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 700 bushels maize, 22,000 shingles; Mary Ann, 18, Filby, from the Manning River, in ballast; Jane Scott, 37, Williams, from the Bellinger River, with 16,000 feet cedar; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber, 16,000 laths, 17 cases oranges, 9 cases bananas; Effort, 47, Thompson, from Wide Bay, with 88 bales wool; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 122 bales wool, 3 casks tallow, 8 bundles sheepskins, 267 bushels grain, 5 kegs tobacco, 2 calves; Shamrock, steamer, 200, Gilmore, from Newcastle, with coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 30.—Margaret, 40, Rae, for Wide Bay, with sundries; Henry, 41, Bell, for Port Stephens, in ballast; Comet, 34, Mathews, for the Tweed River, with sundries; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for Morpeth with sundries; Ariel 15, Loverick, for Shoalhaven with sundries; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

December 30.—Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Captain Kirsopp, from Adelaide via Port Phillip and Twofold Bay: 30 tons copper ore, 100 bales wool, 70 empty casks, Royal Bank of Australia.

December 31. — La Panthere, French schooner, 172 tons, Captain Heurthault, from Bourbon via Hobart Town: 3443 bags sugar, 14 bags coffee, Order.

December 31.—Titania, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Knight, from Port Phillip: 23 bales wool, order.

EXPORTS.

December 30.—Cheerful, schooner, 122 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland,—90 kegs tobacco, J. A. Asher, 2 hogsheads and 4 quarter-casks brandy, George Moss: 1 case Geneva, 1 cask ale, 1 cask porter, 1 case lemon syrup, 1 case whiskey, 1 case cheese and hardware, Ronald Lumsdaine and Co.; 10 hogsheads B.P. rum, R. Woodhouse; 30 cases claret, 2 hogsheads and 12 quarter-casks port wine, 30 cases Champagne, R. Dacre; 153 bags sugar, J. Woodhouse; 131 bags sugar, 1 bale paper, 20 bags rice, 1 hogshead and 2 tierces of loaf sugar, 2 casks vinegar, 4 boxes candles, 38 casks beer, 2 barrels and 1 case raisins, 2 boxes almonds, 12 cases ginger, 6 cases and 1 cask oilman's stores, 3 casks wheat mills, 16 bundles staves, Smith and Campbell; 12 chests and 10 half-chests congou tea, 41 boxes soap, J. Buchanan; 2 half-chests currants, 4 chests and 4 half-chests tea, 1 keg dates, 2 boxes soap, 4 boxes candles, 2 casks butter, 3 cases oilman's stores, 12 bags sugar, W. Ellis; 2 hogsheads ironmongery, 1 case saws, 1 bundle forks, 7 kegs nails, 6 grindstones, A. Hawley and Co.; 2 crates ginger beer bottles, 1 case saddlery, 3 casks sugar, 2 bundles leather, W. Dean; 3 cases drapery, 4 chests and 4 half-chests tea, Simpson and Brett; 1 case provisions, 60 brick tiles, 1 case slops, 6 casks butter, J. Taylor; 3 bags oatmeal, 6 half-chests tea, 1 cask currants, 1 case carraway seeds, J. Houghton; 1 cask whiting, 3 cases oil, 2 cases colours, J. Thompson; 1 cases turnery, 30 cedar boards, 1 case tools, G. Jarman; 5 cases drapery, 1 roll matting, J. Henderson; 1 jod sole leather, 6 cwt. kipp leather, J. Mackay; 1 case perfumery, 1 package shoes, R. Fawcett; 10 tubs sugar candy, H. Burns; 6 kegs butter, G. O'Brien; 2 cases saddlery, R. Blanie; 1 piece matting, J. Cook; 25 cases oilman's stores, J. V. Lavers and Co.; 1 case drapery, Price and Favenc; 17 bags biscuit, G. Thornton; 1 case books, W. R. Piddington; 2 cases pianos, J. G. Cohen; 3 packages hollow-ware, 8 bags nails, 4 carts, 1 dray, 20 boxes soap, A. Watson; 1 cart, J. M. Michel; 10 boxes soap, 12 boxes candles, 1 case tinware, T. Donaghy; 6 packaged mills, 4 carts, 1 dray, 2 casks glassware, 1 cask turnery, 30 hogsheads beer, T. Woolley; 1 cask tongues, 14 casks beef, Shepyard and Alger; 3 casks soda ash, G. Bennett; 1 keg honey, 1 cask lemon syrup, 6 cases wine, H. J. Yarrow; 1 bale drapery, C. Newton and Brother; 6 puncheons rum, M. Metcalfe; 100 bags salt, 3 chests 6 half-chests and 12 boxes tea, R. Campbell, tertius; 220 bags sugar, 30 bags coffee, 30 cases lemon syrup, 7 casks butter, 8 cases and 1 bale woollens, M. Joseph; 10 boxes soap, 1 hogshead loaf sugar, J. Caldwell; 1 cases glass, 1 bundle hardware, C. Younger; 2 cases ironmongery, 4 cases cloth caps, 9 trunks boots and shoes, 8 bales [illegible]; 2 cases linens, 1 case apparel, J. Myers.

December 30.—Clarence, schooner, 67 tons, Captain Bust, for Launceston: 10,000 feet cedar, 26 tons coals, R. Burt; 3 bales bags, Smith and Campbell; 1 package bags, Lyall, Scott, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Thomas Fielden, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR PORT PHILLIP AND LAUNCESTON.—By the Shamrock, steamer, to-morrow, at four P.M.

FOR LONDON.—By the Agricola, (P. O. P.), Kelso, and Woodlark, on Saturday evening next, at six; and by the Cheapside, on the 9th instant, at six P.M.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVAL.—December 24. Navarino, barque, 550 tons, Paige, from London via Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.—December 26. (From Melbourne), Diana, brig, 168 tons, Ball, for Sydney, with 300 bales wool. Cargo—27 bales wool; Phoebe, schooner, for Sydney, with 46 bales wool. December 28. (From Geelong), Thomas Hughes, barque, for London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS—December 2. Hooghly, barque, from London, with 120 passengers; 3. Thomas Lowry, barque, from London, with 100 passengers; Bamboo, barque, from Plymouth, with 260 emigrants; Duke of Bedford, ship, from Plymouth, with 300 emigrants; Jane, barque, from Sydney; 15. Hawk, schooner, from Singapore the 18th October. Cargo—1572 pieces sawn timber, 781 boxes tea, 50 [illegible] rice, 755 bags sugar, 10 bales gunnies. 16. Dorset, brig, from Sydney; 18. Frank, brig, Emma, brig, and Kingston, barque, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.—December 15. Eleanor Lancaster, barque, Lodge, for Newcastle, in ballast; Winscales, barque, 351 tons, [illegible], for Sydney. Passenger—Mr. J. [illegible]. Cargo—400 tons copper ore, 20 [illegible] sugar candy. 20. John Bartlett, barque, 380 tons, Woodward, for London, with 450 tons copper ore, and 128 bales wool; Lady Kinnaird, barque, 350 tons, Robb, for Liverpool, with 444 tons copper ore, and 15 loads timber; Bussorah Merchant, barque, [illegible], for Ceylon; Santipore, barque, for Shanghai.

The Walmer Castle has made a fair average passage of one hundred and eight days, from Plymouth. She has on board 302 emigrants, of whom 57 are married couples, 53 single men, 43 single women, 49 boys and 28 girls from one to fourteen years of age, and 15 infants. No deaths occurred on the voyage, and all appear to be in excellent health. Captain Thorn states he has experienced nothing but light winds and fine weather, not having encountered a gale during the whole voyage. He reports having spoken on the 29th October, in lat. 18 south, long. 27·40 west, the ship City of Poonah, hence, for London, the 21st July, all well, having then left Rio de Janeiro but a few days.

The cargo of the Tamar consists of 118 bales wool. The schooners Secret, Rainbow, and Rose of Eden, hence, arrived at Moreton Bay on Monday last. The Tamar passed the schooner Elizabeth Jane, hence for Moreton Bay, off the Clarence River. The ship Artemisia would not sail for Sydney before the 2nd instant.

The Juno reports having passed the brig Diana, and schooner Phoebe, from Port Phillip, bound for Sydney, off Wilson's Promontory, on Thursday last.

The brigs Dorset and Emma were to sail from Adelaide for Sydney about the 26th ultimo.

The schooner Velocity was to sail from Melbourne for Sydney on Thursday last. The brig Maid of Erin would proceed to Launceston.

The barque Bermondsey was to sail from Twofold Bay for Sydney on Friday evening last, having on board a number of single female immigrants.

The ship Ann, from Auckland the 16th July, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th September. The barque Princess Royal, and brig Richard and William, from Sydney and Singapore, arrived at Hongkong on the 12th September. The barque London, Williamson, from Sydney; and the Cooper, Eldred, from Singapore, arrived at Hongkong on the 16th September. The former was to sail for Shangai on the 1st October. The brig Daniel Watson, from Sydney and the South Sea Islands, arrived at Hongkong about the latter end of August, and in the severe typhoon which occurred on the last day of that month, she drove from her anchors and lost both topmasts and bowsprit. The Daniel Watson was the only vessel connected with this colony that received any damage, so far as could be ascertained up to the 28th September. The ship Wigrams sailed from Singapore for Calcutta on the 26th September.

The Titania reports having passed the brig Emma, hence for Hobart Town, off Twofold Bay, on Saturday morning last.

The cargo of the Helen, consists of 93 bales of wool and 8 bundles of sheep skins. The schooner Swift, sailed from Moreton Bay, for Sydney in company with the Helen, on Thursday last, with a cargo of 53 bales of wool, and 3000 feet of pine wood.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication:—Grain, 1030 bushels, from Morpeth; 700 bushels, from the Hunter.—Wheat, 1700 bushels, from the Hunter; 207 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 114 bushels, from Morpeth: in all, 2021 bushels.—Maize, 1287 bushels, from Morpeth; 900 bushels, from the Hunter; 900 bushels, from the Hawkesbury: in all, 3087 bushels.—Barley, 200 bushels, from the Hunter.—Potatoes, 29 bags, from Wollongong.—Onions, 26 bags, from Morpeth.—Tobacco, 30 kegs, from Morpeth.—Calves, 3, from Morpeth.—Pigs, 20, from Morpeth.—Wool, 635 bales, from Morpeth; 309 bales, from Moreton Bay; 148 bales, from the Clarence: in all, 1092 bales.—Tallow, 3 casks, from the M'Leay; 37 casks, from Morpeth.—Hides, 100, from Morpeth; 25, from the M'Leay; 2, from Wollongong.—Sheepskins, 200 loose, and 21 bundles, from Moreton Bay.—Beef, 15 tierces, from Morpeth.—Bacon, 84 sides, from the Hunter.—Butter, 212 kegs, from Wollongong.—Ale, 20 casks, from Wollongong.—Timber, 19,700 feet, from Brisbane Water; 21,560 feet cedar, from the Tweed; 12,000 feet pine, from Moreton Bay; 5000 feet flooring boards, from the M'Leay: in all, 58,000 feet.—Shingles, 11,000, from Pitt Water; 22,000, from Brisbane Water.—Tremails, 1100, from Brisbane Water.—Palings, 3000, from Brisbane Water.—Laths, 10,000, from Brisbane Water.—Coals, 638 tons, from Newcastle; 62 tons, from the Ebenezer Colliery.—Shells, 500 bushels, from Pitt Water; 400 bushels, from Broken Bay.—*Shipping Gazette.*

LAUNCH OF THE INDEFATIGABLE.—On Thursday afternoon, (July 27), at half-past two o'clock, the 50-gun frigate Indefatigable was launched from Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport. She was named by Miss Louis, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., Superintendent of this Dockyard. The wind was very high, and the weather frequently very threatening; nevertheless there was a vast concourse of persons assembled. This noble frigate has been constructed after a design and under the superintendence of the present master shipwright, Wm. Edye, Esq. Her dimensions are:—Length from the figure head to stern, 215 feet; length on the upper deck, 189 feet 6 inches; breadth, extreme, 51 feet 8 inches; depth in hold, 16 feet 6 inches. Burthen in tons, No. 2043. Armament:—Quarter-deck and forecastle guns, 22 32-pounders; weight, 45 cwt.; length, 3 feet 6 inches. Main-deck guns, 8-inch diameter, shot and shells, 28 56-pounders; weight, 66 cwt.; length, 9 feet. Total armament, 50. The weight of shot that could be discharged in one broadside from this ship would be 2272 lbs., equal to 1 ton 0 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. When a frigate of these dimensions was first proposed to the Admiralty, in 1820, it was deemed too large. However, a finer specimen of naval architecture than the Indefatigable displays, it would be difficult, perhaps, to produce. She was commenced in August of 1846. Her armament makes her superior to every ship of her class, she possesses proportions of most beautiful exactitude.

THE BREAKWATER QUARRIES.—The vast improvement effected in the mode of blasting limestone rock in this port within the last thirty-seven years is almost surpassing belief. In 1811, when the Breakwater Quarries were first opened under the able superintendence of Mr. W. Stuart, the superintendent engineer of the Breakwater, only small quantities of rock were blasted at a time; and even then the operation was one not altogether free from danger to the men engaged in it. The march of improvement has, however, not been lacking in this department of mechanical labour, and year after year has therefore witnessed a progression in it. But our readers will, nevertheless, be surprised to find that recently, with a charge of 1 cwt. of powder, placed in a hole in the rock eighteen feet deep, no less than 1000 tons of limestone rock was blasted at one blast, and that, too, without any accident occurring to the man engaged in firing the rock. He was six hours engaged in the operation, and was seven times pulled up from the side of the hole to the top of the quarries before the fire took effect and this huge blast was made. The result is still in part visible in the quarries.—*Plymouth Paper.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water morn	High Water even
1	MONDAY	4 58	7 7	0 0	0 12

Moon, 1st quarter, Jan. 2, 43 m. past 6, P.M.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 1,

WILL be produced a Drama, entitled ZARAH; OR, A GYPSY'S VENGEANCE! Sir Hugh Lidcote, Mr. Rogers; Phillip Ormiston, Mr. Hydes; Podlar, Mr. Hambleton; Mangraby, Mr. Spencer; Zamet, Mr. Arabin; Anny Lidcote, Mrs. Ximenes; Lucy, Madame Carandini; Zarah, Mrs. Guerin; Zilpah, Mrs. Rogers; Marthon, Mrs. Hambleton. To be followed by a Farce, entitled PEGGY GREEN! Mr. Thomas Tippins, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Edward Beverly, Mr. Hydes; Nicholas, Mr. Griffiths; Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Gibbs; Peggy Green, Mrs. Ximenes. To conclude with the Grand New Comical, Allegorical, Musical, Fairy Tale, interspersed with Song and Dance, entitled RIQUET WITH THE TUFT; OR, MOTHER BUNCH AND THE KING OF THE GREEN ISLANDS. Mab, Queen of Fairy Land, Madame Carandini; Mother Bunch, Mrs. Ximenes; Greenhorn the Great, Grand Duke of the Green Islands, Mr. Rogers; Prince Riquet with the Tuft, Mr. F. Howson; Prince Finikin, Miss Hart; Grand Duchess Verdicanta, Mrs. Gibbs; the Princess Emeralda, Mrs. Guerin; Myrtilla, Mrs. Rogers.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1849.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ANOTHER New Year this morning dawns upon the world. Another New Year's Day suggests the wholesome duty of looking from the present to the past, and from the past to the future. Standing on the threshold of 1849, let us recall to memory the principal events of the year to which we have just bidden an eternal farewell; and thence, with the diffidence which becomes a creature so shortsighted as man, let us peer into that opening vista of months with which is to terminate the first half of the nineteenth century.

It is no exaggeration to say, that the year 1848 was the most eventful of all the years of the present generation. At the period of its advent, there was universal peace; ere two of its months had rolled away, the demons of war and revolution were let loose upon the nations. On the first of January, France was a proud and puissant monarchy, dictating to the Sovereignties around her, and armed to the teeth against foreign assault or internal sedition; ere the last of February, she was a frantic republic, her throne literally dashed to pieces, her "Citizen King," like his "legitimate" predecessor, a wandering exile, and her armed legions turned upon herself. Then came wars and rumours of wars. Austria, Germany, Italy, yea the whole continent of Europe, began to heave with the throes of political earthquakes. The revolutionary storm set in with a violence before which ancient dynasties turned pale and trembled, a—violence which even yet is far from having spent itself, and of whose future ravages no human penetration can descry the duration or the consequences.

Nor was the continent the only part of Europe where that storm was felt. It howled through the British isles, and boded mischief even in those strongholds of Constitutional Liberty. But nothing more. It blustered and passed off. Its thunders bellowed for a moment, and were hushed. Its lightnings shot out a few flashes of rebellion, and were quenched in the loyalty they threatened to shiver. The institutions of Old England are not only unscathed, but stand out more beautiful than ever. While they challenge honest investigation, and court temperate reforms, they bid defiance alike to the riots of English Chartism, and to the treasons of United Irishmanism. The year 1848, more than any year, perhaps, within the memory of man, proved the stuff the British heart is made of.

In New South Wales, too, the past year was not unmarked by events important at least to the colonists. Happily, we have had no visitations of political turbulence. We have by far too little to complain of, and a great deal too much solid work to occupy our attention, to be wasting our time in quarrelling with the Government and breaking each other's heads. But still we have had events of other kinds. The year 1848 witnessed the completion of our first experiment in self-legislation, and bore testimony to its perfect success. The first Representative Assembly that ever sat in HER MAJESTY'S Australian dominions, was dissolved by efflux of time, and will ever be referred to in colonial history as a creditable example of Australian energy and good sense. The second Legislature in the new series, partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Crown, was called into existence: let us hope that its qualities will be found not less estimable than those of its predecessor.

Another event, very tame and commonplace compared with the mighty events of the old world, but still to us an event of great moment, was the fall in the price of our chief staple. Unfortunately, wool is to us what the potato is to Ireland. It is our *life*. It gives our food, makes our clothing, builds our houses, and in short sustains the whole fabric of our society. With the rising or falling of the price of this vital commodity, rises or falls every class of colonial interests. We have called this fact a misfortune. And surely it is so. A great country like that in which Providence has cast our lot,—numbering its acres by the million, possessing every variety of soil, and every variety of climate from the temperate to the tropical, teeming with mineral treasures, and encircled by oceans which teem with treasures too—ought not to be dependent on a single product. The colonists are beginning to think so in good earnest, and the depression of the wool-market will hereafter be remembered without regret, if it shall have been the means of developing other and more profitable resources.

A third event which marks 1848 as an epoch in the affairs of New South Wales, is the revival of immigration. And not only its revival, but the powerful interest it has excited amongst the thinking classes of the parent-country. Emigration, as a remedial measure in the present over-crowded and distressed condition of the United Kingdom, and Australia, as a country in all respects eligible for emigration purposes, were never so highly and so generally thought of as they are now. And, still more encouraging, the doctrine has come to be favourably entertained by those who have the power to reduce it to practice, that this remedial measure ought not to be resorted to at the sole cost of the colonies—that England, being a partner in the profits, ought also to bear a part in the outlay.

A fourth event to which prominence should be assigned in our present retrospect, is the organised form given during the year to the Railway movement. It being impossible to estimate too highly the benefits which railway transit must secure to the colony, that will be a bright year in our annals concerning which it shall be said, "In that year the Legislature first pledged itself to do its part in promoting the success of the railway enterprise; in that year the Executive Government came nobly forward to make the pledge its own; and in that year, under the fostering care of the two estates of our colonial realm, the first Railway Company was formally commenced."

And what of the year 1849? We can only look forward to its unborn events in the spirit of *hope*. We would hope that the wool-market will rally; that the colonists will exert their energies with fresh ardour, in making the most of the land they live in; that under the promises made to us by the SECRETARY OF STATE, our political institutions will be extensively improved; and that prosperity will once more shed its blessings upon our land.

We must not close this New Year's article without a word, a kindly, grateful word, concerning the *Sydney Morning Herald*—a journal to which, as may be supposed, we wish well. And our wishes have been generously gratified. Our revered patron, the Public, has laid us under inexpressible obligations. We have done our best to please him, and he has crowned our efforts with a handsome recompense. We pledge ourselves to continued zeal in his service, and trust his future munificence will not be inferior to his past.

To all the component parts of our Public—Subscribers, Advertisers, Readers—and to all whose welfare is dear to them, we wish a Happy New Year.

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains the Governor's Proclamation of the New Counties; the business paper of the City Council; extracts from English newspapers, and miscellaneous advertisements.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN CHAMBERS.

BALES V. DANGAR.

The decision pronounced in this case being important, it is deemed advisable to publish it for the benefit of the profession generally.

From the affidavits produced on either side, it appeared that the action was brought upon the joint and several bond of Henry and William Dangar, in favour of the plaintiff, in the penal sum of £3000, conditioned to pay £1700 odd, by three yearly instalments, the last of which was due on the 18th of October, 1847. By a memorandum dated the 17th August, 1847, it seemed that the plaintiff had admitted that there was then only due £446 0s. 3d., and that payments had been made to Bales (the plaintiff) after the defendant had received notice of other parties being beneficially interested in the bond.

Mr. Hill: The citizens are suffering severely from your opinion.

Captain Innes would again put it to the good sense of those present to come to some arrangement for signing the certificates of the applicants. It was well known that the present was no legal meeting. Let the magistrates, however, who were present, assist the applicants in every possible way they could.

Mr. Callaghan, stating he should take no part in the proceedings, here left the Bench, and was accompanied by Mr. Smart. Some three or four others followed, and after Mr. Hill had made some observations to the effect that the magistrates ought to have gone to the private room, and there granted the licenses, and left the Mayor in the chair by himself if he did not accompany them, and addressing the applicants desired them to bring their certificates to his house; and he would sign them, the proceedings were at an end.

The applications for consideration before the meeting were for special licenses, 13; for transfers, 3; for confectioners, 3. Total, 19 applications.

THE MAITLAND GAOL.

(*From the Maitland Mercury.*)

To-day it is expected that the prisoners now confined in Newcastle Gaol, numbering we believe about forty, will be brought up per steamer, and be lodged in the new gaol, East Maitland, which is henceforth to be the gaol for the Northern Circuit District. Mr. Tristram, the keeper of the gaol, together with the turnkeys, &c., will of course accompany the prisoners.

One wing of the intended buildings within the gaol walls is now completed, and is about 106 feet long by 40 feet wide; it contains 28 cells, 14 of which contain 12 feet by 8, and 2 measure 8 feet by 8, all being 10 feet high. They are arranged in a similar manner to those in other modern gaols, 7 cells standing on the ground floor on each side of a passage 15 feet wide, and 7 cells also on each side of the second story; a stone walk, or parapet of nearly three feet width running along past the doors of the upper cells on each side, leaving a clear space in the centre; these parapets will hereafter be each provided with an iron railing along the outer edge. A stone staircase leads up to the parapets. The two smaller cells are intended for condemned cells, and are sufficiently large for one prisoner in each; the others are estimated as sufficient to contain each five prisoners, should the gaol at any time contain a large number. The arrangements for ventilating these cells are admirable, and it is stated have been found to answer very well in England: in the centre of the outer wall of each cell a perpendicular tube is cut out of the solid stone, which communicates at the bottom with a small opening on the floor of the cell, and at the top with three similar openings, one of which opens into the cell, and two into the outer air, at some distance on each side of the tube; while on the opposite side of the cell a horizontal tube is cut in the centre of the passage wall, which communicates with two small openings on the floor of the cell, and with three similar ones on the passage floor, at some distance from either of the inner openings. And in addition to these four openings, there are two open windows at the top of each cell, cut out of the solid stone, and each about six or seven inches in depth. There is also a circular opening to an outer corner of the floor of each cell, opening direct to the outer air in a downward direction, to allow of the escape of water, &c.; this is also cut out of the solid stone. Each cell is provided with two doors, the inner one of open bars of iron, the outer of hardwood, sheeted with iron. The outer wall is two feet and a half thick, the passage wall two feet thick, and the wall between each cell two feet thick; all of the best and most durable stone in the neighbourhood, and the stones dove-tailed into each other in such a manner that a prisoner to get out must fairly cut through the solid stone. The ceilings of the lower cells are composed of large stones of one foot in thickness, strengthened and supported by iron girders, and the upper side of the same stones forms the flooring of the upper cells; the ceilings of the upper cells are similarly built. The flooring of the passage and cells is also composed of stones one foot thick, and varying from six feet to eight feet and a half in length; the flooring of the cells rests in the centre on dwarf walls, so that it would seem it can never become wet or probably even damp.

The roof of this wing is covered with slates, and so far as we can judge, it is built in a very strong and substantial manner; the interior passage is open up to the roof, and it is lit at each end by large and handsome windows, which are, however, only composed of vertical iron bars, through which a current of air enters, which is most agreeable on a hot day. The workmanship of the roof, the walls, the doors, &c., is excellent, indeed we never saw better; while at the same time the impression given to the mind is that the building is one of vast strength, and that the materials are of the most substantial nature. The building stands longitudinally about north-east and south-west.

At one end of the wing a building of one story is nearly completed, which contains three rooms; the first an entrance-room, the second a turnkey's room, and the third a turnkey's bed-room. The entrance-room opens by one door into a lobby leading to the interior passage of the building, and by another into the turnkey's room. The turnkey's room has a handsome window looking into the gaol yard, and two open slits (to be provided with shutters) looking into the interior passage: the turnkey will thus command a view of all that passes inside the building.

From the outside the whole building has a very handsome and well finished effect. The whole space enclosed within the outer walls of the gaol is, we believe, about 300 feet square. The wing at present built occupies therefore but a small portion of that space, and it is probable that a second building for female prisoners will be the next portion built. Meanwhile a stone kitchen is being built near the turnkey's end of the present wing, and a lodge is being built on each side of the entrance gateway, which will make apparently a convenient and handsome dwelling. A space of about 120 feet by 36, extending between the present wing and the outer wall, is fenced off as an exercise yard for the prisoners at present. The remainder of the space within the outer walls is partly occupied by temporary sheds, storehouses, &c.; partly by loose, rejected stones, and a small portion is vacant.

It will be seen, therefore, that the present accommodation for the keeper and turnkeys is very deficient, but the insecure condition of the Newcastle gaol rendered it imperative that the prisoners should be removed at the earliest moment. A still greater want, as it seems to us, lies in there being no well or water reservoir within the gaol walls. It is quite likely that even if deep wells were dug, the water found would be scarcely wholesome, judging from other wells in the vicinity; but the extent of roofing on the present building alone would enable a large quantity of rain water to be collected on every occasion of rain, while the heavy clay soil within the walls offers great facilities for the construction of large tanks. The government have provided so amply for the health of the prisoners by giving them roomy and well ventilated cells, that we cannot doubt they will take every means that offers to provide them also with an ample supply of pure water. The gaol stands on a hill of some elevation, overlooking East Maitland, and commands a fine view of the country for miles round.

The building has been almost entirely constructed by Messrs. Brodie and Craig, the present contractors, under the superintendence of W. M. Lewis, Esq., jun., Clerk of Works, and is a sound, substantial, and well-finished public building, will stand a comparison with any we have seen in the colony, not excepting the new Victoria Barracks, Sydney.

COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.

Return of Spirits made and Permitted during the Quarter ending December 31, 1848.

	Proof gallons.
Made during the quarter	15,488
Permitted on warrant of Collector of Customs	14,446
Permitted on payment of duty	1,161
Total permitted during the quarter	15,607
Increase ... on hand ... of last quarter	1,884

WOOL SALE.

Sale by C. and J. D. Jacobs on 8th September:—

Ex Niagara.—DFMC, 10 at 16¾d., 5 at 16½d., 5 at 16d., 8 at 14½d., 3 at 15½d.; AC, 5 at 13d., 4 at 12½d., 2 at 12d., 1 at 10½d., 2 at 7½d., 1 at 7d.; CC, 8 at 12½d.; PB, 4 at 13d., 10 at 12¼d., 2 at 11½d., 3 at 10½d.; FFaCo, 34 at 12½d., 2 at 10½d., 3 at 7½d.; By, 4 at 10d., 20 at 9½d., 2 at 5d.; P with CW under, 9 at 13d., 1 at 8d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, a Verandah Cottage at Underwood-street, Paddington.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carriages, Gigs, and sundry Merchandise.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, No. 223, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(*From Saturday's Shipping Gazette.*)

Stock on hand 23rd instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 54,989 gallons; East India B.P. and Mauritius, 41,517 gallons; Foreign States, 24,162 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 2520 gallons. Brandy, 67,913 gallons; Geneva, 22,620 gallons; whiskey, 4945 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 2602 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 192,972 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 25,483 pounds; snuff, 2788 pounds.

Received during the week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 1722 gallons; brandy, 2421 gallons.

Delivered for home consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 1309 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 386 gallons; Foreign States, 31 gallons; Brandy, 960 gallons; Geneva, 697 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4427 pounds; cigars, 251 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 906 gallons; Brandy, 611 gallons; Geneva, 305 gallons; Whiskey, 46 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 8017 pounds.

Stock on hand 30th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 54,717 gallons; East India B.P. and Mauritius, 41,131 gallons; Foreign States, 24,112 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 2520 gallons. Brandy, 68,464 gallons; Geneva, 21,933 gallons; whiskey, 4899 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 2602 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 182,232 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 25,232 pounds; snuff, 2788 pounds.

The Colonial Press.—On the first day of last year, in a paragraph with this heading, we made the following observation—"We believe that the new year will commence without any addition to the colonial press; but we think it probable that there may be a decrease in the number of papers before the year expires." Our readers are aware that this remark has been fully borne out. Three papers of established character have ceased to exist. The *Australian* was discontinued some months since, and the *Sydney Chronicle* soon followed its example. We have now to announce the death of the *Atlas*, which breathed its last on Saturday, after an existence of a little more than four years. It was at first started by subscription—Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Wentworth, the late Mr. Windeyer, the late Mr. J. P. Robinson, and a few other gentlemen, furnishing money for the purpose. For the first year or so there was an amount of brilliant writing, which had never been equalled in a colonial journal, and the *Atlas*, notwithstanding a strange blunder made in the original selection of an editor, made a decided hit; but the warmth of the amateur writers gradually subsided, and there arose differences of opinions among the supporters of the *Atlas* on the squatting question; the influence of the paper then began to diminish; other writers were engaged, but the personality without the wit, the virulence without the genius which had distinguished the original writers, soon altered its character, and the paper has been gradually sinking, until Saturday last, when its discontinuance for want of support was announced. There have been some attempts made during the year at starting new papers: the most ambitious was that of commencing a *Daily Advertiser*, the projectors of which issued a prospectus that must have convinced any one who was at all acquainted with the details of printing a newspaper, that they were entering upon a business of which they were thoroughly ignorant; there are but two sources of income for a newspaper—subscriptions and advertisements. If the subscription, as in the case of the *Herald*, is low, the advertisements must be charged at a fair rate; but the proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser* made their subscription rather lower than that to the *Herald*, and promised to insert a large number of advertisements gratuitously, and others at a low rate; after a four months' trial this scheme was given up, and a weak attempt to alter the terms on which it was originally started was made, but it was soon discontinued. One of the proprietors of the *Chronicle* published a small sheet, which he called the *Daily News*, and issued it every afternoon, but it can hardly be said to have been established, before its publication was stopped. A weekly paper called the *People's Advocate* has just been started; as may be supposed from its title it is extremely democratic in its principles, and although not avowedly, it has a strong tendency towards the Church of Rome, as may be seen by any one reading the leading articles on politics, which appear in the first page; its compilers display considerable industry, but its great want is 'a grievance;' if a good palpable case of injustice towards the working men of the colony could be made out, the *People's Advocate* would make the most of it. The *Christian Standard* is a weekly paper which has hitherto been under the control of the Wesleyans, but a new editor is to take charge of it from the commencement of the year; it gives the religious news connected with the different Protestant bodies, but it has been chiefly distinguished for its very admirable summaries of European news, which have been drawn up by one evidently thoroughly master of the state and modern history of Europe. The *Sydney Guardian* is a monthly publication, edited by Clergymen of the Church of England; a very large portion of its pages is devoted to controversy, more particularly on the points of dispute with the Church of Rome; it has also had some very excellent articles on the latest discoveries in science. In addition to those there have been papers started which have only been published for a week or two, and have been scarcely heard of by the public, but it is hardly necessary to record their names. Whether any new paper is likely to be soon started we have not heard, but we do not think it probable there will be during the present depressed state of the colony. At present there are but one daily and two weekly papers in Sydney, which is a less number than there has been at any previous period during the last eight years.

Another Cry for Separation.—We perceive that Dr. Lang is beginning to agitate for the erection of the districts to the northward of the Clarence River into a separate colony, to which he wishes, in accordance with the proposals in one of his books, to give the name of Cookland.

Robberies.—Early on Saturday morning, a quantity of carpenters' tools, consisting chiefly of planes, chisels, and gouges, the property of two persons of the name of Gilroy, were stolen from a house in the course of erection at the Surry Hills.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, a wheelbarrow was stolen from the door of Mr. Dixon, the tobacconist, in George-street.

Accidental Drowning.—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, as a young man of the name of Keefe, was going on board the American barque George Champlin, lying at the Circular Wharf, to which vessel he belonged, he accidentally fell out of one of the ship's boats and was drowned. The body was recovered early yesterday morning, and conveyed to the Water Police Office, where it now lies awaiting an inquest.

Police Office.—The business before the Police Court on Saturday was disposed of by Captain Innes and Mr. Smart, who was on the roster for the day. Mr. Stirling, the second magistrate summoned, was present to prosecute in a case of illicit distillation, but he took no part in the cases before the Court. The lists were heavy for a Saturday, as they numbered in the aggregate thirty-one charges. The magistrates summoned for to-day are Messrs. Towns and A. F. Wilshire.

Manslaughter.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Driver's, the Three Tuns, King and Elizabeth-streets, touching the decease of John Englebrecht; then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary, where he had expired early in the forenoon, in consequence of injuries received through a pistol having been discharged at him on the night of the previous Monday, by a female with whom he resided. Police constable Danks deposed, that at about 8 o'clock on Christmas Evening, information reaching him that the deceased had been shot by a female who lived with him, named Hannah Hely, he lost no time in proceeding thither. On his arrival he saw the deceased, as also Hely, and on his being about to take her in charge, the deceased objected to her being so; and as Mr. Surgeon Nelson, who was present at the time, stated the wound, which was on the right eye, was not dangerous, she was not then apprehended. She stated she had fired a pistol at the deceased, and which contained five grains of shot; but at the time of her discharging it she was unaware of its being loaded, and had merely thought to frighten the deceased by flashing the flint. The cause inciting her to do this, which was in a momentary heat of passion, was in consequence of the deceased having knocked her from off her chair to the floor; she then voluntarily gave up the pistol to the constable. On the ensuing Sunday (the 26th ultimo) the deceased having become worse, he was removed to the Infirmary, and the female Hely taken into custody. The next evidence was that of Mr. Surgeon Nelson, who saw the deceased in about an hour after the occurrence, when he found the right eye much swollen, and ecchymosis to have set in. The deceased explained the nature of the injury, and on the part being more minutely examined, there were seen to be small wounds on both the upper and lower eyelid, and close to the nose. An attempt was made to examine the eye itself, which was obliged to be desisted from, in consequence of the pain it exposed the deceased to, but who said that the eye was uninjured. The witness at this time had not the slightest idea of the case terminating fatally. The female Hely spoke to him of the occurrence, and detailed the manner in which it happened; and judging from where she stated she was at the time of firing the pistol, and where the deceased was when he received its contents, he (Mr. Nelson) should consider the distance was about three yards. Mr. Surgeon Nathan stated, that on the deceased's reception into the Infirmary, at about ten o'clock on the night of the previous Tuesday, the appearances were similar to those described by Mr. Nelson. Although the ball of the eye was uninjured, there were symptoms which induced the supposition that the shot had penetrated the orbit. The usual remedies were employed, but the deceased expired at about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the present day. A *post mortem* examination had been made, and one of the grains of shot traced to the upper and back part of the orbit, where it caused a fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal bone. The second grain of shot had penetrated the sphenoid bone, and entered the middle lobe of that side of the brain, where it had caused inflammation, abscess, and death. Mr. N. produced the two grains of shot. They were of the description of shot called No. 3, although the deceased had told the witness they were No. 4; and that he had loaded the pistol himself with five grains, with the intention of shooting or rather frightening a dog which had annoyed him by destroying some poultry, and his account of the distance at which the female had fired at him, corresponded with the statement made by Mr. Nelson. This closed the medical evidence. Three witnesses, all neighbours of the deceased, were then examined as to the origin of this melancholy affair. Their several statements in general corresponded. It would seem that on the evening of Christmas Day, the deceased as well as Hely, had been drinking, and about six or seven o'clock, an inmate of the next house heard a noise in that of the deceased's, as of something heavy falling against a chest of drawers. Immediately afterwards the deceased was seen in his back yard, and the female heard to be crying in the house. The deceased then said to her, he'd go into Sydney and get drunk, and demanded of her to give him his money, which she refused to do, and advised him to stay at home. The deceased on this proceeded into his house, and a second noise similar to the first was heard, which was almost immediately followed by the report of a pistol, and presently afterwards the deceased was seen in his yard, and blood to be flowing from the face, when he said he had been shot by the female. Other witnesses confirmed Hely's having stated that the deceased had twice knocked her down, in trying to get some money from her, and her falling in all probability occasioned the noise that had been heard. Each of the witnesses testified to her having been most unremitting in her attention to the deceased, and also her being greatly afflicted at the accident, so much so that in the course of the night succeeding the occurrence the deceased went to a neighbour's and called him up to come and lock her in the house, as she had made an attempt to destroy herself, and there was some further testimony of the deceased stating that he himself was the person who was to blame for the accident; and on the Tuesday night when he was removed to the Hospital, he was as averse as on the previous one to her being taken in charge. The coroner summed up at considerable length, and a finding was returned of manslaughter. The female Hely, who was present throughout the inquest, was then committed for trial. Mr. Nichols attended and watched the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner.

Illicit Distillation.—In the course of Friday afternoon, a seizure was effected by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, accompanied by some of the police force, at the residence of a person named Andrew Colville, situate on the Punchbowl Estate, in the vicinity of the Liverpool Road, of a small distillery. The apparatus consisted of three stills, one of about twenty gallons contents, and the remainder of smaller capacity. One of these was at the time of the seizure in work. There were several vats and backs which contained a large quantity of wort. There was but very little spirit found, and that of not first-rate quality. Colville being caught on the premises, he was taken into custody; and on Saturday, being brought before the Police Court, he pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against him, and was adjudged to pay a fine of £100, or go three months to gaol. The stills, vats, a horse and dray, some furniture and other articles, found on Colville's premises, were adjudged to be forfeited.

Treatment of an Apprentice.—A girl named Eliza Littlewood, one of the orphan immigrants, indented apprentice to a person of the name of Curtis, residing on the North Shore, was on Saturday before the Police Court charged by Mrs. Curtis with having on Thursday afternoon struck her, and thrown a chair at her. Mr. Nichols appeared for the defendant, and in cross-examination elicited that just previous to the assault the complainant had returned from the Police Office, whither she had been to prefer a complaint against Mr. Curtis, and it was on her mistress's refusing her permission to go into the house to fetch her box, until Mr. Curtis returned home, that the assault complained of occurred. The answer to further interrogatories was, that she (the complainant) had never struck the girl, that although her nose was bleeding, she did not cause it, nor was she aware of why the girl had fallen down, although she certainly had done so. Messrs. Merewether and G. F. F. Gregory were on the Bench, and the latter observed that it was desired the indentures should be cancelled, as Littlewood had, he believed, been most scandalously ill-used. Mr. Nichols then called two parties residing on the North Shore, near the complainant's house. The testimony of one of these, to use the witness's own words, was, that she saw Mrs. Curtis, at the time of the alleged assault, "hammering the girl as hard as ever she could," striking her on the face, and that the girl was bleeding. The second witness confirmed the latter part of this testimony, adding that she found the girl nearly fainting from the loss of blood, and that she had considerable difficulty in conveying her to the residence of Mrs. H. H. Browne, who most humanely received her into her house. The indentures were then ordered to be cancelled.

The Immigrants at Moreton Bay.—It is highly gratifying to announce that up to yesterday, 182, out of the 240 immigrants by the Artemisia, were engaged, or otherwise provided for. The following is a statement of the numbers and descriptions of those who have already secured homes for themselves, viz.:—Married couples hired, 31; ditto left the port for Sydney, 2; ditto entering into business on their own account, 2; total, 70 souls. Unmarried men hired, 47; unmarried women hired, 6; children of married persons, 59; total disposed of, 182: leaving only 58 to be hired, of whom a large number are children. It is expected that the whole will be engaged next week. The wages given have ranged from £20 to £25, with rations; and married couples, with their families, have obtained £30 to £50. There would be immediate employment for at least two hundred more men; we are credibly informed that applications have been made for that number. Considerable inconvenience must accrue to all parties if an immigrant depôt is not immediately built, as the Hospital has merely been used on sufferance, and the government buildings being let to tenants who occupy the lower parts, it is hardly fair to expose them to the annoyances consequent upon the crowding of people in the upper stories of the buildings. As we believe that some definitive instructions upon this subject may be expected by next steamer, we defer further observations until then. We cannot but congratulate the district upon the rapid absorption of this supply of labour; it has been but a mere drop in the ocean, but, as we before stated, the quick removal of this supply will insure a continued stream, and it must be remembered that the 182 persons above named were engaged in three days, namely, from Tuesday, when the hiring commenced, to Friday morning.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WENTWORTH AND THE WORKING CLASSES v. THE WORKING PRINTERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Mr. Wentworth, in his letter in your paper of Friday last, in order, no doubt, to obtain evanescent popularity at the expense of Mr. Lowe, seems wonderfully patriotic in favour of one portion of the working classes of this fair city. He there says, the Government ought to expend the money voted by the Legislative Council for public works, especially intended to be used, as stated at the time by the Colonial Secretary, when required for any necessary outlay, and more particularly, should a glut of emigrants arrive at once, as on a former occasion, instead of a continuous stream, and which there was great reason to anticipate would be the case, from authentic information received from England; and not to keep up the wages of mechanics, in a partial scarcity of employment, should it exist, which I believe is not the case at this moment half so much among the employed as among the employers of labour of almost every description; for as sure as effect follows cause, so certain would such policy be fatal to the mechanics themselves. If the master tradesman is obliged to be satisfied with small profits, or no profits, how can he pay high wages? Every reflecting man must know that if the root be dried up the branches must wither and die also.

Mr. Wentworth appears, on the surface, to be very anxious that the government should bestow the public money on the "working classes," but his sympathy is one-sided, and confined to a fraction of what really constitutes the term "working classes," and that Mr. Wentworth must know; and his assumed commiseration is mere clap-trap, and, instead of eliciting the thanks of the working-classes generally, only excites their scorn and contempt, more particularly that useful portion of them, the printers. Their gratitude towards him will doubtlessly be of the highest order for his loving-kindness towards them, who, when solicited to protect their interest, on a petition being presented to the Legislative Council against the withering curse of the system adopted in the Government Printing Office—the non-employment of men to do the government work there—but by apprentices, having at that time twenty-four in the office, while a great number of the compositors and pressmen, with their families, (the good as well as the bad) were left to starve in the streets, or do the best they could.

The cries for succour of that portion of the working classes found no other echo in Mr. Wentworth than the growl of the tiger over the helpless victims of an ungenerous and unjust government. That gentleman's sympathy for the working classes showed itself in its true light—he did his best to continue the system—to perpetuate the curse he was called upon and implored to deprecate, and too sedulously, alas! has the system been carried out ever since. The poisoned arrow has reached, and is still reaching, the heart of both masters and men. There are now 18 apprentices, with scarcely one journeyman printer in the Government Printing Office, or more properly speaking the slaughter-house of the printing interest. The number being kept up, are continually cast into the trade, without remorse, by the government, to throw a like number out of employment, compelling them to obtain a pittance for their families, by begging work from door to door, and accepting it at any price offered, to the certain ruin of the employer, and a total inability to pay to those employed any thing like the wages of the mechanics whose interest Mr. Wentworth is so anxious to protect. That this is a true picture, and that the system is daily increasing its victims, let that *patriotic* gentleman look around, and count the number of respectable master printers whom ruin has overtaken within the last few years, while others are only sustaining a beggarly existence. And if such be the case, what a melancholy prospect have the working printers before them!

The commencement of my letter, must have prepared the reader to anticipate the purport of it—the wrongs done myself and oppressed fellow-labourers by the government, and Mr. Wentworth's conduct, when implored to get those wrongs redressed; and must form my excuse for dwelling so long on the subject, in the hope of obtaining justice from the government, though at the eleventh hour.

In conclusion, if Mr. Wentworth would secure a genuine and lasting popularity among the "working classes," he must show a disposition to act with impartiality to all; and if he be ignorant of the facts here related, let him satisfy himself of their truth, and he will allow his sincerity by using his known talents and capability in the next session of the Legislative Council to abrogate the atrocious system of apprentices in the Government Printing Office; he would then be entitled to the lasting gratitude of one of the working-classes.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I perceive by an advertisement in the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday last, that the Government has ordered the instruments and books of the late Royal Observatory, at Parramatta, to be sold by public auction.

To the inhabitants of the greatest colonial settlement in the world, the decay of useful institutions should never pass unnoticed and unregretted, neither ought any effort to be spared to sustain and improve them. Surely it is a bad omen of the future destinies of the colony, whose people can be attracted by wild and uncertain schemes for aggrandisement, and behold the labours of enlightened enterprise swept away, without raising a cry in their behalf.

I need not enter into arguments to prove the importance of a knowledge of that science to which the "Royal Observatory" was intended to contribute, my purpose is merely to rouse such an interest in its behalf as may induce the Government to abandon the project of its dissolution, and adopt such measures as may be calculated to extend its usefulness and importance.

It is notorious that the celestial phenomena of the southern hemisphere have never been efficiently investigated. I believe I am also correct in asserting that no permanent observatory is established to the southward of the equator besides our own, except at the Cape of Good Hope. The increased affluence and importance of the colony should not recklessly permit an institution to be abandoned, which was founded in its earlier years by *private* liberality.

By allowing these cursory and imperfect remarks admittance into your columns, you will confer a favour on one who esteems the advancement of science one of the surest stepping-stones to the commercial, moral, and religious improvement of society; and perhaps perform a service also to the honour and welfare of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Y. G. R.

Sydney, December 30.

ENGLISH NEWS.

WEST INDIA MAILS.

(*From the Times.*)

Southampton, Saturday, Sep. 2.—The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Tay, Captain R. Sharpe, arrived here this morning, bringing the British and Foreign West Indian mails of the following dates, in charge of Lieutenant Scriven, R.N., Admiralty agent:—

San Juan Nicaragua	July 26	St. Vincent	Aug. 8
Puerto Cabello	Aug. 4	St. Lucia	9
San Jago de Cuba	5	Martinique	10
La Guyara	3	Guadaloupe	10
Jamaica	7	Antigua	11
Jacmel (Hayti)	8	Montserrat	11
Puerto Rico	11	Nevis	12
Demerara	6	St. Kitts	12
Tobago	8	Tortola	13
Trinidad	8	St. Croix	14
Barbadoes	8	St. Thomas	14
Grenada	7	Fayal	20

The Tay also brought South American mails of the following dates, received at Panama by the Pacific Steam Company's steamer Peru, Captain Hind, on the 23rd of July:—

Valparaiso (Chile)	June 30	[illegible]	July 9
Coquimbo	July 1	Callao	12
Huasco	2	Payta	16
Copiapo	3	Ecuador (Guayaquil)	17
Cobija (Bolivia)	4	Buenaventura (New Grenada)	21
Iquique (Peru)	5	Panama	23
Arica	6		
Islay	7		

The Tay has made one of the quickest passages on record, and her mails are come to hand nearly five days before they are made due by the Post Office authorities. She has experienced fine weather, with light easterly winds. The passengers presented Captain Sharpe with a highly complimentary letter, expressing their confidence in the abilities of himself and his officers, their pleasure at so agreeable and quick a voyage, and their satisfaction with the arrangements and good order of his fine ship.

The Tay has brought our usual correspondence and files of West India papers, and their contents are of considerable commercial importance.

Much excitement existed in Jamaica in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Planters' Bank of that island. The stoppage, which occurred on Saturday, the 22nd of July, was induced by a report that one of the agents of the bank, on the south side of the island, had decamped with about £10,000 belonging to the establishment, and a run immediately commenced, which the cashier met till three o'clock in the afternoon. The bank was re-opened on Monday, the 25th, but it was soon after deemed prudent to suspend payments, and a notice to that effect was posted up. There were no great doubts of the ultimate solvency of the bank, in proof of which many of the directors expressed their willingness to take the notes in liquidation of debts due to them. The panic created by the stoppage of the Planters' Bank caused a slight run on the Jamaica Bank, but this was promptly met, and there was no casualty to be apprehended in that quarter. The real cause of the run on the Planters' Bank appears to have been that on the 22nd the manager of the Colonial Bank refused to receive the sum of £700 in Planters' Bank notes, which formed a part of £2000 tendered by the Receiver General on account of salaries due to the officials. In consequence of the excitement existing, a public meeting was held at Kingston, which was numerously attended, at which resolutions were passed, recommending to the public the exercise of the greatest forbearance in adding to the existing excitement, expressing the general confidence of the ultimate ability of the directors and shareholders to discharge the whole of the liabilities of the bank, and recommending the Collector of Customs and the Receiver-General, as well as the public, to continue to receive the Planters' bank notes in the ordinary transactions of business. A committee of inspection, consisting of his Honor the Mayor and Mr. Smith, was also formed, for the purpose of assisting the directors of the bank with their advice as to the best mode of realizing their assets, and of providing the means, either by a call on the shareholders or otherwise, for liquidating the liabilities with all convenient speed. In addition to these measures, a number of the merchants and tradesmen published notices in the Jamaica papers, offering to take notes as usual, but counter advertisements appeared from others, who had not so much confidence; and it is, moreover, to be remarked that some of the merchants who had published their willingness to receive the notes of the bank shortly after its stoppage was made known, had in later announcements withdrawn their names, and had flatly refused to accept any payments made by notes of the suspended bank. The liabilities were generally stated to amount to £73,000, with assets £180,000, but no public report had been made of the precise situation of the affairs of the bank.

The West India steamer Thames, with London mails of the 2nd of July, reached Jamaica on the 1st of August, and although a confirmation of the Ministerial measures was expected, yet the steamer's advices produced increased disappointment, and the Jamaica papers are filled as usual with complaints, and are characterised by increased hostility to the existing Administration and to the proposed plans for West India relief. The present mail affords us a better opportunity of judging of the effect of the measures on the West India colonies, because the former packet left only three days after the news had been communicated to the West Indians. There was certainly no increase of confidence perceptible, and as much disinclination as before to engage in new operations. Sugar maintained the advanced quotations recorded by the last arrivals, viz., 17s. to 21s. per 100 lb., and the supply even at those currencies was limited, and a further advance considered probable. Exchanges were quoted as follows:—Colonial Bank, 90 days, 1 per cent. premium; 60 days, 1½ per cent. premium; Jamaica Bank, 90 days, ½ per cent. premium; 60 days, 1 per cent. premium; 30 days, 1½ per cent. premium.

The subjoined review from *De Cordova's Intelligencer*, though a long one, we publish, as it explains the latest position of the West India markets:—

"The news received from home by the last packet is of a most unsatisfactory character; it leaves us just as much as ever in doubt as to the destiny of the British colonies. While Ministers are debating upon the policy of a concession of justice, matters are growing worse and worse in these islands, without the smallest possible hope or chance of improvement. We have for some time anxiously looked forward to the speech of Sir R. Peel on the sugar question, being sensibly aware how much weight his vote carries with it in the House of Commons. His dictum has at length been delivered, and he appears to be against us. We say appears, because we cannot hazard a direct opinion on the drift and meaning of the mass of contradictions contained in the extraordinary speech spoken on the night of the 29th of June by the ex-Premier. Sir Robert Peel would do all in his power to abolish the slave trade, but he would deny protection to free labour, by which he virtually nourishes and encourages the abominable traffic which he desires to abolish. We confess we cannot understand this sophism, and we have too much respect for the talent of Sir Robert Peel to attribute so grossly absurd an argument to the want of common sense, rather than to a deficiency of honest sincerity. The case is too simple to be misunderstood—without protection we cannot sell our produce in England, because the Cuban and Brazilian who do not pay for the labour they obtain by cruel and horrible compulsion, can afford to undersell us. While our sugar is thus excluded from the home market, a demand is created for a great quantity of the article at the low price, and the Cuban and Brazilian obtain more slaves to supply it. This is not mere hypothesis and supposition, but fact gathered from the most sure fact, experience. It is being done more and more, every year. Every official return shows that the import of British plantation produce falls off in quantity, while that of foreign produce increases, and consequent upon such increase is the sanctioned and extensive importation into the slave-holding countries of thousands of unfortunate Africans. As for the blockade on the coast of Africa—it is a mockery that, were it not for the dreadful crowding of the poor negroes which is now resorted to on board slave ships, and of which the blockade is the cause, might well be called a farce. But all this is nothing to the British Government and to Sir Robert Peel—the people want cheap sugar—they are willing to pay the annual expense of the blockading force, they will even lend half a million to the colonies, but they must have cheap sugar, even though their morbid policy should rekindle the horrors of the slave trade which they are so 'desirous to abolish.' And all this is done for free trade: why then is not free trade impartially dealt out? If we are to suffer all the injury resulting from this new philosophy, why are we denied our chance of obtaining some of its benefits? Why is the produce of British soil, planted by the aid of British capital, fostered by British ingenuity, manufactured by the toil of British subjects, to be taxed in the British market, merely because the ocean rolls between us and our home? There is not a county in England whose produce is taxed—why, then, is not our sugar admitted duty free? The colonies of England could supply her with more cheap sugar than she could consume; but the objection to such a step is the old cry, 'the revenue.' If, then, the revenue is the grand consideration, the great cause why slavery must be upheld, let it be boldly avowed, and let us hear no more of the hypocritical cant that there is a 'desire to abolish slavery.' It is too plain that for the purpose of seeking a market in Brazil for the Manchester free traders, the accursed system of slavery is to be fostered by England, and that every feeling of justice will be sacrificed to this dishonourable end.

"We believe that it is to little purpose that we transmit our complaints across the Atlantic by every mail. They are received, read, and disregarded, because we are weak and powerless. Our only hope has been in the justice of the British people, but we have looked up to that so long without effect, that we have at length nearly abandoned the idea. It is nevertheless impossible to regard the gradual but certain overthrow of such an island as this without a murmur. Ruin has already seized the greater part of the population, starvation is fast following in our streets, speculation has ceased, business is almost at a stand, and, in a word, the inhabitants of this island look forward to the future with distrustful anxiety and dismal foreboding.

"Never, since the great boon of freedom was accorded, has the 1st of August, its glorious anniversary, passed off as it has done this year. Formerly the fortnight preceding it was replete with business—every negro, however poor, laid in his little stock for the auspicious day, and was merry in his gratitude; but, alas! in 1848 no one considered it to be happy,—the day differed in no respect from the one that went before, or the one that came after it; and, bad as the year has hitherto been, we look in vain for any past period that presented so much of dulness as the week preceding the 1st of August. Since the abandonment of so many estates, the negroes who have been thrown out of employment have sought, by the sale of provisions and fruit, the acquirement of a little money. The consequence has been that Kingston has within the last few weeks been completely deluged with fruit, which is being sold for little or nothing; but the earnings from this source are not only extremely small but very precarious, and the negro is compelled to be very saving. The dry goods trade feels this state of things severely, trifling as it may seem, while the quantity of ground provisions and fruit at market interferes with the sale of breadstuffs. We regret that we have to report the past fortnight the dullest for some time, without a chance of the amelioration of things for the future, unless some aid is afforded by the home Government, the denial of which must result in an abandonment of the colony.

"An addition has been made to the misfortunes under which the trade of the island is suffering by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the Planters' Bank. This event occurred on the day after that on which the last packet sailed. On the previous Saturday, in consequence of rumours which were afloat prejudicial to the stability of the bank, a heavy run was made upon it, which was not, however, so great as it would have been had the reports been circulated on a week day—many of the Jewish houses being absent from business on their Sabbath. The rush was renewed during the whole of Saturday by specie payments. On the Monday morning a quantity of persons presented notes at the banks immediately after it was opened for business, demanding specie in exchange, when the answer returned was, that the bank had suspended payments in specie owing to a deficiency of silver. A great deal of sensation was created by this occurrence both in Kingston and Spanishtown, where a few merchants and shopkeepers, with a praiseworthy desire to restore confidence, so indispensable in the present state of things, publicly announced that they would receive the notes of the Planters' Bank. A public meeting was then called by the Mayor of Kingston, in accordance with a requisition most respectably signed, to consider the matter, when resolutions were passed, expressing the perfect confidence of the meeting in the two other banks in this city, (the Jamaica and the Colonial), and announcing a determination to receive the notes of the Planters' Bank in the usual way of business, at par. Another resolution was also passed recommending the Receiver-General and the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs to receive the notes of the Planters' Bank, a recommendation which, we regret to say, has not been acted on. This meeting had a very great effect on the minds of the public, and several persons signed an advertisement which was published in all the newspapers, to the effect that they would receive the Planters' notes. We are sorry, however, to have to report that there is at present little confidence in the public mind, that it is, in the minds of the mass, in Planters' Bank paper. We have applied in the proper quarter for information respecting the cause of this unlooked-for suspension by a bank which has so long and so deservedly, we believe, enjoyed the fullest trust of all classes, and the following has been afforded us officially:—

"'We regret to state the Planters' Bank of this island, which has been of such essential service in supporting the interests of every class throughout the country, has been obliged to suspend temporarily specie payments; this has been brought on by the general distress of the agricultural and commercial classes throughout every district in the island, which has been in progress for the last twelve months, induced by the legislative enactments of the British Government, together with a panic that caused a run on Saturday and Monday last.'

"Not anything is yet positively known of the assets of the bank, which are stated to be 180,000l., while the liabilities extend to only 72,000l.

"The stoppage is a circumstance which is very much to be regretted, not only on account of the bank itself, which will require much time before it can re-establish confidence in the mind of the negro labourer, who cannot now be prevailed on to receive its notes, but also on account of the further shock it has given to the already shattered state of trade, which it has for the present materially assisted to paralyse.

"The rush on the Planters' Bank was soon followed by a demand on the Jamaica Bank, which, however, was so readily met, that all fears as to the stability of that establishment, if they were ever seriously entertained, have completely subsided.

"There was very little demand at the offices of the Colonial Bank; such as there was, however, was instantly met, and the Colonial now shares with the Jamaica the full confidence of all classes."

The proceedings of the House of Assembly of Jamaica were opened, pursuant to proclamation, on the 3rd ultimo, by his Excellency the Governor, with the usual formalities, and with a speech to the house of such an unusual length that it occupies two columns of each of the Jamaica journals. His Excellency informed the Assembly that it was called together at so early a period in compliance with the addresses of several public meetings, presented by members of the Legislature, and in consequence of the Commissioners of Public Accounts having declined to issue Treasury certificates commensurate with the authorised expenditure. His Excellency then recommended the house to do what the commissioners had not thought it right to do on their own authority—viz., to vote the requisite amount of expenditure. He then informed the house that the amount of Treasury certificates which, according to the report of November last, would be required for the public service, was £15,000; and that the import duties had been set down in the estimates at £150,000; and, further, that the official accounts of the import duties to the end of the last quarter had fallen short of the estimates, but that the falling off of those duties did not arise from a general decrease of trade. After some observations as to the state of the colony, his Excellency drew the attention of the house to the following measures, which, in his opinion, would have a beneficial effect on the position and prospects of Jamaica, viz.:—1. The office of Receiver-General, and the method of keeping and auditing the public accounts, upon which a communication from Her Majesty's Government was to be made. 2. An inquiry into the state of the public debt, as to whether it might not be desirable to give to the whole of it the character of the English funded debt. 3. The practicability of establishing a bank, having for its main object to advance in the way of cash accounts, discounts, or mortgages, the means of carrying on the annual cultivation, but resting in other respects as nearly as possible upon the principles of the Bank of England. (His Excellency in this clause advises the establishment of a branch of the Bank of England as the best method of accomplishing the objects desired.) 4. An uniform acreage rate on land, to substitute the parochial taxes on hereditaments and live stock. 5. The establishment of a commission for the general survey and superintendence of roads, bridges, and watercourses, and the formation of reservoirs on a grand scale in elevated situations for the use of agricultural districts. 6. An effective commission for the speedy abridgment and arrangement of the written laws of the island. These were the proposals of His Excellency the Governor, which, in conjunction with the relief from the home Government, were likely to be of use to the island, and it remains to be seen how the House of Assembly will act upon the recommendations contained, and the arguments used in the speech referred to. We learn by private advices that in all probability the supplies will be stopped.

The excitement which prevailed amongst the black population, in various parts of Jamaica, had subsided, and the 1st August (on which day a movement was apprehended) had passed off quietly. In Lucia, and throughout the parish of Hanover, the August holidays commenced with unusual quietness; and a supposition had evidently gained ground amongst the negroes that a rigid decorum was expected of them by the authorities. In Westmoreland the feeling of disaffection had entirely ceased and the same spirit of quietude prevailed. The Governor, in anticipation of disturbances, had caused some detachments of troops to be despatched from Port Royal to these districts, but they would shortly be recalled. Arrivals of African emigrants continued to take place. The Dutch barque Rhyn, Captain Brendlight, arrived in forty-seven days from St. Helena, with 200 Africans. She received on board 254 at St. Helena, but fifty-four had died on the voyage from dysentery. The ship Glasgow, Captain Hamlin, arrived at Morant Bay with a number of Africans on the 28th of July from Sierra Leone. She left that place on the 28th of June, on which day a captured slaver, having on board upwards of 500 persons, was taken in.

The *Jamaica Morning Journal* announces that entire success had attended the Hon. Captain Darling in his endeavours to produce and cure tobacco in the island of Jamaica. The samples from his estate had been declared by competent judges to be of excellent quality, and capable of ranking with tobacco produced in the island of Cuba, not only for the manufacture of cigars, but for export to the European markets. It was supposed that, were the cultivation of tobacco carried on, it would be of lasting good to the island, and the English market might eventually be supplied with free-grown tobacco as well as free-grown sugar.

The Nassau papers mention that the salt raking had been exceedingly good, the weather having been dry; a scanty crop of corn had, however, resulted, and some injury had been done to the fruit crop. Upwards of 77,000 pine-apples had been exported during the season, and about 15,000 of the second cuttings remained to be sent forward.

From Port-au-Prince (Hayti), we learn that repeated executions of persons of colour were taking place. The return of President Soulouque was daily expected, when it was said that the wholesale butcheries which had so recently taken place would be recommenced. A French vessel of war was lying in the harbour of Port-au-Prince, but none of any other nation. Amongst those who had been ordered for execution were David Troie, ex-Minister of the interior, and Citizen Blanc, of the Civil Department. The will of the President was absolute, and he had only to send orders to his general (Similien) and they were carried into effect immediately. A large number of persons were in custody, and it was positively asserted that, so soon as the President arrived, he would give directions for their being executed. The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga was at Aux Cayes; the European inhabitants were in an unprotected state. Much praise was said to be due to an English gentleman named Smith, of the firm of Bollard, Smith, and Co., for the determined stand he had made in protesting against the acts of Soulouque, when some of the unfortunate people took refuge and protection in his house.

At Trinidad the weather had been fine, with a good prospect for the ensuing crop, though some complaints were made of continued drought.

The weather in the West India islands generally was fine and healthy.

From St. Thomas's we learn that General Paez, the revolutionary chief of Venezuela, was living in that island, his party still holding possession of the Castle of Maracaibo, though the town itself had submitted to the existing Government. An envoy from General Monagas arrived at St. Thomas's, in the Royal Mail schooner Larne, with proposals to General Paez, which it was thought would lead to an armistice, preparatory to an amicable arrangement for putting an end to hostilities in Venezuela.

The Danish colonies of St. Thomas and St. Croix were tranquil, order amongst the emancipated slaves having been fully restored. The Spanish troops which had been sent from Puerto Rico to the aid of the Danish authorities in St. Croix were being withdrawn. The revolution in these islands is said to have completely unsettled business transactions.

The French Antilles were undisturbed, but business and commercial operations were almost at a stand-still.

Puerto Rico and Cuba are represented by our most recent advices, to have remained free from actual revolutionary movements.

A court-martial was sitting at Nassau, New Providence, for the trial of Lieutenant Gardner of the 2nd West India Regiment, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, making two mis-statements, and contracting a disgraceful marriage, tending to bring the service into disrepute.

The barque Hector, Captain Brooks, which sailed from Old Harbour on the 30th of July, for London, with a cargo of sugar and rum, got on shore on Halfmoon and Barebush Keys, while the pilot was on board. This vessel had received considerable damage, and was to be repaired. The barque St. Mary, Captain Whitmore, from Anotto Bay, bound to Glasgow, with sugar and rum, was totally lost on the 2nd of August, on Blowing Point Reef, the crew and part only of the cargo saved.

From Valparaiso, under date June 30, we learn that Her Majesty's ship Grampus sailed on the 28th for England. Her Majesty's steamer Cockatrice and store-ship Nereus were at Valparaiso, as also the Chilian frigate Chile. At Callao, on the 12th of July, Her Majesty's ship Asia, steam-ship Sampson, and store-ship Naiad, French ship Brillante and brig Genie, and Peruvian brig Gamarra. At Payta, on the 16th of July, the Peruvian schooner Vigilante. The Pacific Steam Company's vessels were thus stationed—At Callao, on the 12th of July, the New Grenada and Chile; at Guayaquil, on the 17th, the Ecuador.

The Tay brought 40 passengers, and the following on freight:—173 bags of coffee, 15 casks of ditto, 28 bales of sarsaparilla, 12 case of cigars, 16 cases of succades, and 35 packages of sundries; also, the following specie—silver coin, value 80,144 dollars; gold coin, value 89,682 dollars; bar and melted gold, value 61,456 dollars; gold dust, value 88,576 dollars; bars of silver and melted silver, value 293,178 dollars; platina, value 2000 dollars; precious stones, value 5600 dollars; British coin, value 9896 dollars; French coin, value 2880 dollars; plata pina, value 107,429 dollars. Total value of specie, about £140,000 sterling.

The general penny postage came into operation on the 10th January, 1840. The gross revenue of the Post Office for the year ending the 5th of January, 1840, (the highest year of any) was £2,390,763; its nett revenue, £1,633,764. The same items for the following year were £1,359,466, and £500,789; so that the gross revenue fell nearly one half, and the nett revenue more than two-thirds. The same items for the year ending on the 5th January last, were £2,181,016 and £964,998; so that the gross revenue of 1839-40 has been overtaken within about a 23rd part—a half-penny in every shilling—of its highest former amount. The nett income has doubled since 1841, but it is still only about 12s. in the pound of the nett income of 1839-40. This last circumstance is a consequence of the increased annual "cost of management;" which, with the immense increase of public accommodation, has risen from £76,999 in the year 1839-40 to £1,633,764 in the year ending on the 5th January last. The letters conveyed have increased from about a million and a half in 1839-40, to six millions and a half in 1847-8. The money-orders have increased from £40,763, for a total sum of £67,411, in 1839-40, to £881,582, for a total sum of £1,782,805, in 1847-8.—*Post Office Returns.*

Ducal Munificence.—When John Kemble was the proud favourite of London, the Duke of Northumberland engaged him to assist in educating his son. For a length of time he gave the noble scion lessons in elocution without receiving the slightest remuneration. At length the day of acknowledgment arrived. On the morning that the theatre was burned down, the duke offered him the loan of £10,000 on his personal security. The offer was gladly embraced, and the interest was paid punctually every quarter-day. On the day, however, that the first stone of the new Covent Garden Theatre was laid, the duke wrote to Mr. Kemble congratulating him on the event, which he designated the proudest of Mr. Kemble's life, and stating that, to crown its happiness, he enclosed the cancelled bond for £10,000.

The vestry of the parish of St. Marylebone voted £10,400, to be raised by loan, for the erection of baths and wash-houses.

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THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

(From the Times, September 4.)

The letters which have appeared in our columns since the discussion respecting Vancouver's Island will have shown that the interest taken in the subject is directly proportioned to the information obtained. As far as official discretion could sanction the disclosure, the country is now in possession of the motives by which Government was induced to bargain away this national possession on conditions so apparently improvident. We are compelled, however, to say, that we have looked in vain for that justification of the Colonial Office which these statements were intended to convey. We are not forgetful of the disadvantages attending the still imperfect knowledge possessed by at least one of the parties to this discussion; nor are we blind to those difficulties of the case which are obvious even upon such a partial survey of the circumstances as we have been enabled to take. Without doubt it was the duty of the Ministry to anticipate and prevent, with the most careful solicitude any such contingencies as might hereafter, against the will of either, embroil the British and American Governments. That the vagrant population of the States would be likely enough to diffuse itself even from the Missouri to the Columbian River, and to consult nothing beyond its own caprices in selecting its settlements, is perfectly true, as is also the fact that the Cabinet of Washington, however conscientiously or amicably inclined, would be utterly powerless to prevent any such irregularities. We are not justified in throwing temptation in the way of others, or in exposing a friendly Government to such a dilemma as would result from the unauthorised occupation of British possessions by American stragglers.

But what the country desires to know, and no official personage has yet communicated, is the precise position of circumstances which renders the nation incompetent to perform what a company is so ready to undertake. Nothing is more natural, or reasonable, than that people should be nervously alive to any menace of increased expenditure, and the annual grants of tens of thousands, at which Earl Grey quietly hinted the other day as constituting the only alternative to the Government proposal, were well calculated to scare his audience into eager acquiescence. But what is the capital really required, and the return anticipated? It seems now to be conceded that the prospective advantages of position enjoyed by this island are really extraordinary, and that thus, apart from any immediate interest upon capital invested, the settlement would be a great political acquisition; so that the nation might *à fortiori*, adopt a bargain which a private company thought desirable. But what is the Hudson's Bay Company to do according to the acceptation of their proposition? They are to "receive the land in mass from the Government, and sell it by retail in small portions to settlers, and the purchase money received from such settlers is to be applied, in the first instance, to the necessary expenses of colonization. With respect to the coal in the island, the company do not contemplate working the mines themselves, but letting them to other parties on lease, those paying royalties to the company." All this bespeaks a very reasonable and businesslike scheme, but how comes it to be absolutely beyond the power of Government itself? What is the real extent and character of the outlay here required, and which we thus leave to be undertaken by middle-men, renouncing the duties of national landlordship for the purpose of escaping it? Who are the settlers and the lessees so confidently reckoned upon by the company, and yet so entirely invisible to the Government? Why should not the nation itself let its lands and its mines, if tenants are to be found at all? It does not appear that anything beyond a simple, and for some time probably a nominal, occupation is contemplated. No armed possession was mentioned, though, for aught we know to the contrary, the "company's forces" in this northern dependency may comprehend a most efficient native army. All that seems demanded to obviate the deprecated contingencies is the presence of a few British subjects. We wish the precise liability could be soberly stated for the fear of which Great Britain, in 1848, is to surrender her sovereignty of this Ceylon of North America. Let any reader take an ordinary map of the New World, and just run his eye along the whole western coast of the continent from Bhering's Sea to the Isthmus of Panama, and he will speedily see why some little interest is felt about Vancouver's Island.

As to the constitutional character of the company this unexpectedly put upon its defence, we are as willing as all experienced readers must be to receive the charges against it with caution and suspicion. If accusations of such an origin and character had been blindly listened to half a century ago, we should assuredly now not possess that Oriental empire which has been characterised with such literal truth as the "salvation of England." But, in the first place, the Hudson's Bay Company shrouds its transactions in a secrecy to which the East India Company never pretended, and it must take the usual consequences of such mystery; and, in the next place, much of what is urged to its prejudice on the present occasion is compatible with a respectable discharge of its appointed functions. In the assertion that it will not sincerely promote colonisation is contained, not a charge that it neglects its duties, but simply that its duties are inconsistent with those of the office for which it now competes. It is this obvious and *primâ facie* impropriety of the grant which throws such suspicion on it. We have been now informed, too, that the company already possesses rights on the island, which could not be got rid of without very large compensation, and which would be "seriously interfered with" by the presence of other parties. Why was not this originally stated? If the island does so virtually belong to the company that its redemption from such mortgage is beyond our means, there is an end of the question, and a most useless discussion has been most injudiciously excited. But when were these rights conferred, and what is their tenure? The petition of Sir J. Pelly for the grant, as quoted by Mr. Gladstone, intimated no such half complete possession. As to the interference of other parties, it was just what the opponents of the grant desired. They anticipated a most salutary effect from the competition which would be thus induced, and from the modifications which an ancient monopoly might thus receive. The argument is doubtless good for one side, but the question is for which?

We repeat that we have not pursued this subject in any carping spirit, and we feel, in common with all participators in such disadvantages, how difficult it is to argue points so very obscurely illustrated. But this in itself tells against the arbitrary precipitation of the Colonial Office. If it be true that such a conveyance, of such a possession, should not be made to a corporation convicted of abusing its privileges, it is also true that it should not be made, before due inquiry, to a corporation suspected of so doing.

It ought to be placed beyond doubt, either that the Company is the fittest possible recipient of the grant, or that the grant is so valueless that it signifies nothing to whom it is given, whereas each of these propositions has been strenuously combated. The whole thing is—what an Englishman likes less than anything—obscure and mysterious; and whichever party is the real sufferer from this imperfect light should right itself before it is too late.

THE DAUNTLESS STEAM-FRIGATE.

(From the North British Railway and Shipping Journal.)

On Saturday last, the Dauntless steam-frigate, which has just been fitted up with machinery by our respected fellow-citizen, Robert Napier, Esq., performed her first trial-trip, for the purpose of testing her engines, by making a run from the "tail of the bank," off Greenock, to the Cumbrae Lighthouse, and back again.

The Dauntless, which is fitted for 24 guns, was built in Portsmouth yard, from a design of Mr. Fincham, the master-shipwright of that establishment, who constructed the Raleigh, of 50 guns—the fastest sailing frigate in the late experimental squadron.

She was laid down in September, 1845, and is the first frigate originally designed for the application of the "screw" propeller. She arrived at Glasgow in April, 1847, since which time she has been receiving her machinery. Her engines are 580 horse-power, and drive a screw 14 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 18 feet pitch. The application of the screw as a means of propulsion, instead of paddles, has enabled the engineer to place the machinery about three feet from below the water line, thereby protecting it from the effect of shot, which is of great advantage in ships of war. The coal is also so arranged for storage as a further protection to the engines and boilers.

The Dauntless has three decks, two of which are for carrying guns: the upper one is called the spar deck, which will be armed with six large pivot guns; on this deck is also stowed the boats and spare spars. Next, below this, is the main deck, which ranges along the whole length of the ship, with continuous port holes, as in a sailing frigate—the guns being fought over the engines: this deck will be armed with eighteen guns. On the after-part of it is situated the captain's cabin, the bulk-heads of which are so fitted that they can be cleared away for action in a few minutes, so that the guns may be sent aft to the very stern windows, which are all fitted as ports. Below the main-deck is the lower-deck, the after part of which is appropriated to the officers for their mess-rooms and cabins. The gun-room, where the commissioned officers mess, is abaft, in the centre of the deck, and, on each side, are their cabins for sleeping, &c. Before the gun-room are situated the midshipmen's mess-room, the dispensary, and the engineers' mess-room—from which there is easy access to the engine-room. On the lower deck forward, the boatswain, carpenter, gunner, and warrant officers have their cabins, and there the crew are berthed. Below the lower deck *forward* are the magazine for powder, store-rooms, and hold for water and provisions; and abaft is the shell-room, also spirit-room, bread-room, and officers' stores.

The Dauntless will, in a few days, proceed to Portsmouth, where she will be masted, rigged, and equipped as a *sailing frigate*, which will enable her to economise fuel, and make long voyages; as, thereby, she will use the steam-power only in cases of emergency or contrary winds. Her principal dimensions and probable armament are as follow:—

	FT.	IN.
Length between the perpendiculars	210	6
Length of the keel for tonnage	183	7½
Breadth, extreme	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breadth for tonnage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breadth, moulded	[illegible]	7
Depth in hold	25	0
Burthen in tons, o.m.	No. 1496	60-94

PROPOSED ARMAMENT.

	No.	Weight of Shot. Pounders.	Weight of Gun. Cwt.
On main deck	12	32	50
	6	68	65
Spar deck	6	84	85
	24 guns.		

The rate of speed attained by the trial-trip on Saturday was about 8½ miles an hour; but this is expected to be increased to 10, when she is fully equipped, and some improvements made on the after part of the ship, which, at present, does not allow the water to flow properly to the propeller.

The engines are of an entirely new construction and principle to what Mr. Napier has heretofore been in the habit of turning out. They work horizontally, instead of perpendicularly, thereby enabling the power to be applied direct to the cranks, and, when in motion, present a most beautiful and interesting appearance. They are almost entirely composed of burnished metal and brass, and have been declared, by every one acquainted with such matters, as altogether perfect and unique. The cylinders are 84 inches in diameter by four feet stroke, and are calculated to drive the propeller at from 28 to 32 strokes per minute.

The Dauntless is not yet in commission, but will be so forthwith. She is looked forward to with great interest by all naval men.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—Mr. Purser Harrison of the Indian Navy, has committed suicide by swallowing half-a-pint of laudanum; he was Assistant Naval Storekeeper, and had recently been suspended for neglect of duty.

FRENCH LIBERTY.—While the National Assembly of France is discussing the Constitution, of which a new draft is before it, General Cavaignac is supplying a few practical and instructive illustrations of constitutional principles. He insists on maintaining the state of siege, and is supported by the Assembly; he justifies the suppression of certain journals, and the Assembly ratifies his interference with the press: and we are not entitled to say that he does wrong. But when he comes to giving his reasons, confidence in the soundness of his political doctrine or the neatness of his judgment is seriously qualified. The simplicity and probity of the man, the firmness and military acumen of the commander, remain as before; but the wisdom of the statesman is not undoubted. The Dictator of France declares that every man who does not desire a Republic is his "enemy." He explains that he suppressed one journal because it had favoured the wish to see "a Monarchy at top and a Republic at bottom"; adding, as a further inculpation, that "he did not understand that,"—though the meaning is plain enough, and harmless enough. It may be very proper for a military captain, at a time of civil war—for Paris is still in a state of suspended conflict—to vindicate the power which he holds on trust *vi et armis*, and to make no nice distinctions in the summary encounter with opponents; but when he puts it forth as a political doctrine, that opinion adverse to his own must be suppressed, he shows himself more partisan than statesman, and proves that he does not really understand the exigencies of that freedom which he desires to bestow on his country. It is true that a popular government requires to be stronger than one which is despotic, precisely because it is bound to allow greater latitude to antagonistic opinions. It must let opinion be free, discussion be unfettered, and yet must be prepared to vindicate its own existence against force: therefore it must be patient, vigilant, and strong. General Cavaignac does not limit his doctrine to the present juncture, perhaps because he is confessedly "unaccustomed to public speaking;" but it must be allowed that his words imply the belief that at any time a free government can be despotic—that it can suppress newspapers for uttering antagonistic principles, or even for being unintelligible, and that it may treat political opponents as "enemies." To impose on newspaper-writers an obligation to be always intelligible, would be a fearful stretch of tyranny. The constituent statesmen of France must theorize better than their African, General, or they will not attain practical success in founding a popular government that shall be free, powerful, and stable.—*Spectator, September 9.*

MEN-OF-WAR SCREW STEAM-VESSELS.—We are glad to find that we are at length advancing, instead of retrograding in the experiments which are daily being made in the application of screw machinery to vessels of war. The progress has been of late, as it ought to be, a gradual development of the excellencies of a novel power of propulsion, and what has been attempted step by step has been secured, and will form an invaluable data for working out the same perfection in screw-steaming as has been attained in the use of the paddle-wheel. This must be a source of congratulation to all who have of late years been accustomed to see so many hundreds of thousands of the public money thrown away on useless and absurd unscientific experiments. We have at last some satisfaction in expenditure—some encouragement from the past to hope for the future. We have emerged from gross and expensive blundering and conceited empiricism into something like a clear and defined course, pursuing which carefully, steadily, and economically, supported by sound theory, guided by practice and warned by experience, we may justly anticipate results of an important and valuable character. It is impossible to estimate too highly what was commenced in the Amphion, now at Spithead; to this vessel was applied the first great scheme of auxiliary propulsion by means of screw—the ship, it being remembered, not adapted for the purpose, for which she was appropriated, but selected to try 300 horse power screw machinery on Count Rosen's principle. The pains which have been taken by various parties to work out the knotty problem of success in this vessel are beyond all pecuniary reward or even appreciation, especially when it is known that the prejudices of Naval officers, as well as engineers, who certainly ought to have known better, or to have been more liberal, were perhaps more difficult to be allayed or dissipated than even the working of the machinery itself. To the honour and credit of Mr. Miller, however, the senior of the firm of Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., who manufactured and matured the engines, and who, although in very bad health, did not hesitate to endure all the miseries of an ill-conditioned man-of-war to superintend the experiments on board the Amphion; to Mr. F. P. Smith, the projector of the screw propeller; and last, but not least, to Mr. Dinnen, Inspector of steam machinery afloat, and who established the success of the experiments, the everlasting gratitude of the scientific world, and the thanks of the government are then justly due. They were the pioneers in this great work, and the Amphion is the ship that has laid the foundation for that mighty success which is shadowed forth in the working of the Encounter sloop, the second large ship which has been tried with advantage and credit. In our former notices of the Encounter, we have stated that she was designed by Mr. Fincham, of Portsmouth Dockyard. She is 956 tons, and has engines of 360 horse power, by Messrs. Penn and Co., and we then spoke of the compactness of the machinery, and the rate of her speed on the passage to Portsmouth from Woolwich. This vessel is, indeed, a wonderful instance of what has been accomplished in the improvement of both vessel and engines. She was tried several times on the river with the most gratifying results. On the last trial in the river, immersed with weights equal to her stores and armament, she attained an average speed of 11 knots, the engines having cylinders 60 inches diameter, with a stroke of 2 feet 3 inches, making 78 revolutions, with a screw of 12 feet 6 in diameter, and 16 feet pitch; and this speed with another and better adapted screw, she has maintained within half a knot on a sea passage, the ship, too, having comparatively for a steamer, a bluff bow, as is necessary for men-of-war to possess. A third large ship is now about to come into the field of experiment, and this vessel is the frigate Dauntless. She was built by the same naval architect (Fincham), but that extreme portion of her stern in which the propeller is placed, instead of being finely shaped away as that of the Encounter, is square, and thus in her case it is proved beyond question, that with a square track, although with lines generally good and well adapted for a screw-steamer, she cannot attain that speed which the Encounter with a finer run has acquired; for although the Dauntless has engines of 580 horse-power to 1496 tons, or 1 to 2·58, the highest mean rate of speed on trial was not beyond 7½ knots. We have accounted for the difference between this vessel and the Encounter to some extent; but it will be a subject of inquiry, whether or not the description of engine has not likewise something to do with the results. We may repeat, however, with this short notice of screw steam-vessels, that we seem at length to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, and to acquire grounds for continuing our experiments to the attainment of that perfection in steam-machinery for vessels adapted for war purposes, which it is so desirable for this country to possess. The Reynard screw schooner, is not yet commissioned by Commander Cracroft. Her engines, we hear, are fitted with much compactness by Messrs. Rennie, whilst many improvements suggested by Mr. Humphries, the superintendent of their factory, have added much to their completeness. By an ingenious contrivance of Mr. Humphries, the screw propeller is lifted out of its position with the greatest facility, at the will of the engineer in the engine-room. On the last trial the time occupied in lifting the screw-rudder three feet out of the water was two and a-half minutes, and on one occasion one and a-half minute. The engine was stopped and disconnected, and the screw was lifted out of the water in the space of five minutes; and it was lowered, the engines connected, and the machinery in motion again in an equally short space. The vibration, it is reported, is not perceptible, and the chimney can be lowered and berthed in five minutes.—*Morning Herald.*

THE CHIEF BARON ON FIRST OFFENCES.—George Jarvis, aged 21, was convicted at the late Norfolk Assizes of having feloniously stolen a pair of cloth boots, the property of William Clements. The prosecutor begged to recommend the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character and of this having been his first offence.—The Chief Baron: Why did you prosecute? Had you refrained from prosecution, you might yourself have shown him the mercy which you now ask for him from me.—The prosecutor replied that it had been his wish to let the prisoner go, but he had informed the constable of his loss, and the constable had insisted that the matter should be brought before a magistrate, who had thought it right to commit the prisoner.—The Chief Baron: I feel very strongly on this point, and take every fitting opportunity for making my views on it known. I think that it becomes a prosecutor in the case of an offender of tender years, or just entering into life, to consider whether he will not best discharge his duty to society by overlooking a first offence. Public justice does not require that every man shall be punished for every offence which he may commit, and a magistrate may, nay ought, to ask a prosecutor, before a charge has been pressed so far as to leave the magistrate no choice, whether he will persist in pressing his accusation. I commended on a recent occasion at Bedford a constable who had the good sense and humanity to seek out the prosecutor of a trifling charge against an offender, not therefore known as such, and ask him whether he intended to persevere in it, instead of doing his utmost, for the sake of the small reward, to bring the case to the assizes. In that case the prosecutor had been subjected to losses, and was compelled to proceed; but it continually happens that prosecutors are urged on by the constables to prosecute when they would rather yield to the suggestions of humanity, and extend indulgence to a first offence. This is done for the sake of a few paltry pence which are allowed for the attendance of constable. I have now no choice, and must do my duty. I think that no man does credit to his own views of his duty to society who, for a petty loss, cuts off from him by whom he is a loser—if that act is a first deviation from the paths of honesty—all chance of returning to society without the stigma of a conviction for felony impressed on him for ever. That this has been done in many cases, as in this, through the meddling officiousness of constables, greedy for the small gain of the addition made to their ordinary payment when they go to assizes, is clear; and I invite the attention of magistrates to the fact. The verdict of the jury cannot be disregarded; and I trust that when the prisoner comes out of prison, he will justify by his conduct the kind recommendation of his master. The sentence of the Court is, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six weeks.

LETTER OF THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—The following is a copy of a letter said to be addressed by the Duc de Bordeaux to a personage of distinction in Paris, and which, at this moment, is calculated to excite some interest:—"Mon cher Monsieur,—I have just read a letter pretended to have been addressed by me to the President of the National Assembly printed and published in Paris at the end of May. I know also that various other letters have been circulated, which are calculated to lead to the belief that I have renounced the pleasurable hope of again seeing my dear country. Not one of those letters came from me. What is true, nevertheless, is my love for France, my profound sentiment of her rights, of her interests, and of her wants, in these present times, and my disposition to devote myself entirely, and even to sacrifice myself to her, should Providence deem me worthy of this noble and sacred mission. Frenchman above all, I have never suffered, I never will suffer, that my name be made use of to cause division and trouble; but if the hopes of the country are again deceived, if France, at length wearied of all these experiments that keep her suspended perpetually over an abyss, turns her eyes towards me, and pronounces of her own accord my name, as a pledge of security and safety, as the true guarantee of the rights and of the liberty of all, let then this generous and beloved France remember that my hand, my heart, my life, and all are at her service, and that she can ever reckon upon me. I renew to you, my dear sir, the assurance of my complete affection.—HENRY. Petit fils d'Henri IV., et de St. Louis. Frohsdorf, July 1, 1848."

LITURGY.—The London correspondent of the *Oxford Herald* divulges "rumours in well-informed quarters" of "a design which may well make faithful Churchmen tremble." Something less than "the issuing of a Royal Commission to certain select parties to revise the Liturgy." The object is "to make some of its expressions, if not its doctrines also, more agreeable to the Calvanistic predilections of those who style themselves the Evangelical clergy." "The parts to be omitted, and those to be appended, are to be respectively placed in brackets, so that they can be dealt with as each clergyman thinks proper." It is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury not only acquiesces with the Premier in the propriety of the proceeding, but will himself engage in it. The Act of Uniformity, which at present stands in the way of any departure from the order of the book of Common-Prayer, will of course have to be got rid of; and it is believed that Lord John is quite prepared to repeal it. A vigorous effort will be made to get the matter referred to Convocation before any step should be taken to carry the object of the Premier's Commission into practical effect.

SECRET CAUSES OF BAD MASON-WORK.—In nine cases out of ten the operatives have not sufficient time allowed them to execute their work in a proper manner. If a man is seen by some contractors or their foreman to take a pride in doing his work well, he is told he must not take so much pains with it, as it is only so and so, or that it is going a great height, &c.; and if he does not take the hint, and move a little quicker, and consequently much worse, he is paid off as a warning to the others.—*An operative Mason in the Builder.*

MARRIED.

At Bathurst, on the 22nd of December, by the Rev. I. K. D. Smythe, Mr. Roston Lucas, late of Sydney, to Matilda Martha, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Charles Stirling, Edinburgh, Scotland.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

SEALED TENDERS are required for the supply of Medicines, &c., for the Odd Fellows' Medical Institute.

For list of Medicines required apply to the Dispenser, at the Institute, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

Tenders to be sent on or before Friday, 12th January, 1849. 4

WANTED, FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—
150 Well-bred Heifers, 18 months to 2 years old
500 Fat Wethers. Apply to
J. H. ECCLESTON, Queen-street.
December 21. 16

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
NO. 312, NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET,

PROVIDES Families in Town and Country with efficient SERVANTS, in every department, MALE and FEMALE, Single or Married; affords SERVANTS the most eligible opportunities of obtaining RESPECTABLE SITUATIONS, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and furnishes small Loans, for definite periods, at moderate interest.

NOTE.—All applications to be addressed to the undersigned, *post free.*
39 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted a strong Lad as an Apprentice to a Currier.
Also, a strong Lad as Apprentice to a Tanner.
For particulars apply to
JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf,
42 King-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the ironmongery business. Apply to
E. C. WEEKES,
21 450, George-street.

WANTED, a Youth as Apprentice, and a Junior Assistant. Apply to R. MEARES, Draper, 278, Pitt-street. 10415

WANTED, Two Cabinet-makers and a Polisher. Apply to Mr. JAMES FRASER, Parramatta-street, opposite the New Catholic Chapel. 34

WANTED, a steady man, who is well acquainted with Sydney, as drayman. None but those who can produce testimonials for sobriety and civility from their late employers need apply.
S. PEEK AND CO.

WANTED, a Miller, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Messrs. THOS. BARKER AND CO., Steam Mills, Sussex-street. 10366

WANTED, a few Good Shepherds. Apply at the Club House, Bent-street, between the hours of 9 and 12 on Monday and Tuesday.
No advance will be given.

WANTED, several Shepherds, male and female House Servants, a Milkman, and a Garden Labourer who can milk. J. FREDERICK JOHNSON, General Agency Office, 312, Castlereagh-street. 30

THE MORETON BAY AND DARLING DOWNS DISTRICTS.
STATIONS WITH SHEEP.
THE FRANKLIN VALE,
OR
LAIDLEY PLAINS STATIONS.
Also,
THE CANAL CREEK STATION.
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.

THE above magnificent sheep properties are in the hands of the undersigned for sale by private contract on most favourable terms.
THOMAS S. MORT,
54 Auctioneer and Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FIRST SALE FOR YEAR 1849.
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.
THIS MORNING, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1849.

MR. W. G. MOORE begs to return his sincere thanks to his patrons for their support during the last year, and respectfully begs to impress on their minds that he will use the utmost of his abilities to retain a continuation of the same.

The sale this morning will comprise—
Furniture of all descriptions
Several second-hand carriages and gigs
62 dozen gouges
A great number of iron pots
6 casks copperas
28 dozen drawing knives, damaged
100 dozen damaged chisels
Several sets harness
A great variety of sundries.
Terms—cash. 51

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WM. HODGKINSON,
OF LOWER GEORGE-STREET, COPPER AND TIN SMITH, AND BRAZIER.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on the above premises, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
At noon,
By order of the Official Assignee,
The stock-in-trade of tin and copper ware, ironmongery, tools of trade, household furniture, and effects.
Terms—Cash. 11

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, at the Police Office, George-street, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9,
At noon.
One ten gallon copper still, one twenty gallon tin still, one old ditto, one sixty gallon wash tub, one three gallon keg, containing low wines, three forty gallon casks, two buckets, one funnel, half pint measure, brass tap, gun and shot belt, one horse, one dray, harness, wearing apparel, tools, &c.
Terms—Cash. 13

NOTICE
TO BUYERS AT AUCTION.

ALL goods purchased at the Rooms of the undersigned after the 1st January, 1849, *must be cleared off before 12 o'clock on the day following the sale*—or in default thereof they will—*without any exception*—be forthwith resold at the purchaser's risk and expense.
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, December 30. 10405

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
JUST LANDED,
And forming without exception the most beautiful and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in the colony; having been selected with great taste.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 5,
At eleven o'clock,

A COLLECTION, comprising about THREE HUNDRED of the most choice and expensive Engravings, elegantly framed. Amongst them may be named—

Mazeppa, in maple and gold frame	Birds of Promise
Blind Fiddler	My Child
Household Pets	Death of Harold
Widow's Treasures	Temperance
Fruits of Idleness	Intemperance
Fruits of Industry	Lord Brougham
Harolem and Humanity	Sir Robert Peel
Cardinal Wolsey	Duke of Wellington
Death of Calvin	Smugglers Quarrelling
John Anderson	[illegible]
Auld Robin Gray	Army and Navy
My Own Fireside	Cottage Musicians
Morning Devotion	Burns and Mary
Evening Devotion	

Besides a great variety of others too numerous to particularise.
The above are now landing, and will be open for public inspection at the rooms three days prior to the sale, at which time Catalogues will be ready.
Terms at sale. 10115

226, PITT-STREET.
MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, AND SUNDRIES.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 226, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.
The usual weekly collection of household furniture, kitchen utensils and sundries.
Also,
Wearing apparel, jewellery, &c.
Terms—Cash. 47

CUTLERY.
TO STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Cases CUTLERY, consisting of—
Razors, in cases
Pen and pocket knives, knives and forks
Sets balance-handled knives and forks
Ladies' superior scissors, sizes.
Terms at sale. 61

MITCHELL'S MAGNUM BONUM PENS.
TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case Magnum Bonum Pens, "Mitchell's."
Terms at Sale. 60

TO STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases assorted toys, comprising great variety
One case baskets
One ditto violins, workboxes, and ornaments
One ditto China match pots, egg cups, &c.
One ditto looking glasses.
Terms at sale. 59

LAMPS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
One case bracket lamps.
Terms at sale. 58

CHAMOIS LEATHER.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case superior chamois leather.
Terms at sale. 56

LADIES', MEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
4 cases Boots and Shoes, comprising—
Men's and women's Spanish leather, patent, and lasting shoes
Men's carpet slippers
Men's Albert shoes and slippers
Superior buckskin morning slippers
Terms at sale. 57

PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 Cases Paper Hangings, velvet and flock.
Terms at sale. 54

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JANUARY 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
35 Crates Earthenware and China, comprising a superior assortment of goods.
Particulars in Tuesday's *Herald.* 55

HOUSE FOR SALE,
IN GEORGE-STREET, FOR CASH.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietress to sell by public auction, (previous to her departure for England),
A House with three rooms, situate in George-street REDFERN.
The sale will take place
AT THE MART, KING-STREET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
And will be sold to the highest bidder.
The area of land upon which the house is built has 26 feet frontage to George-street, near the corner of Wells-street, with good well of water, &c.
Terms, cash. 10394

LARGE COPPER STILL, 3 HALF-PIPES COLONIAL WINE, 6 EMPTY CASKS, &c., &c.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. R. COOPER.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6,
At the Mart, King-street,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A large copper still, nearly new.
Also,
Three half-pipes colonial wine, the vintage of 1848.
And,
Six empty casks.
Terms, cash. 10395

PADDINGTON.
GENTEEL VERANDAH COTTAGE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JANUARY 1,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
A Genteel Verandah Cottage, with three large rooms and kitchen, situate at Underwood-street, Paddington.
Terms, cash. 8748

NOTTINGHAM PLACE.
TWO HOUSES ON THE NORTH SHORE, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, IF BUYERS WILL ONLY ATTEND.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
TWO HOUSES, adjoining Mr. French's cottage, on the North Shore, part of the late Mr. Blue's grant.
Terms—Cash. 10393

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG SIR JOHN BYNG,
FROM THE MAURITIUS.
SUGAR, RUM, OLIVE OIL, COCOANUTS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
At eleven o'clock,
The entire cargo of the brig Sir John Byng, consisting of—
880 Bags of fine white grocers' sugar
1380 Ditto bright strong ditto ditto
563 Ditto good ration ditto
34 Casks superior quality rum
300 Baskets fine olive oil, each 1 dozen
28 Bags Java coffee
1000 Cocoanuts.
The above samples of sugar are particularly recommended to the notice of the trade, being of a superior description, and having been selected with great care, expressly for this market.
Terms at sale. 48

TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 2.
31 BALES WOOL.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
At 11 o'clock.
28 BALES WOOL
3 Bales Wool. 10280

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.
LAND AND ASSETS IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS GORE AND CO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed by THE TRUSTEES TO THE ESTATE OF THOMAS GORE AND CO.
To sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3,
At 11 o'clock,

1. All the right, title, and interest, of the said trustees in and to 880 acres of land, in the county of Argyle, near Fargo or Farrago Lagoon, conveyed by way of mortgage by Miss Reddall on the day of 1840, to the said trustees, to secure the sum of £260 and interest at ten per cent. from that period.
2. Forty-four acres of land, situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, being land conveyed to Mr. Joseph Newton, bounded on the north-west by the high road from Parramatta and other places to the north shore of Port Jackson.
3. All or any right, interest, or benefit of the trustees in and to a reversionary interest of Mr. W. H. Oakes, under the will of the late Thomas Oakes, Esq., assigned to A. C. Innes, Esq., and by him to the trustees.
4. All the right and interest of the trustees in and to an amount of about £4000 due from Mr. E. A. Hickey to this estate. The trustees will hand over to the purchasers any security they may have or hold from Mr. Hickey.

Terms at sale. 10088

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
CONSISTING OF
HOUSE AND LAND, AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, OCCUPIED BY J. H. CHALLIS, ESQ.
SOAP FACTORY, AT FIVE DOCK.
VINEYARD, OF ABOUT TEN ACRES; AT DITTO, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, AT FIVE DOCK, ABOUT FORTY ACRES CLEARED AND PARTLY IN CULTIVATION.
THE ESTATE OF KINGSGROVE, IN THE DISTRICT OF BOTANY, AND TOWNSON'S GRANT ADJOINING THE SAME, CONTAINING TOGETHER ABOUT 2238 ACRES; AND
A HOUSE IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET, OCCUPIED BY MR. WILLIAM PENDRAY;
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. LYONS has been honoured with instructions to dispose of the above highly valuable properties, in the following order:—

1st.
THE HOUSE AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
WITH
2 ROODS, 4½ PERCHES OF LAND,
Now occupied by John Henry Challis, Esq., at the yearly rent of £150.
THE HOUSE IS TWO STORY,
CONTAINING TWELVE ROOMS, VIZ:—
ON GROUND FLOOR,
Hall, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, bed room, pantry, kitchen, and servants' room.
UP STAIRS,
Three large bed rooms and two smaller.
OFFICES.
Coach house, two-stall stable, cow house, fowl house, mens' room and laundry.
GARDEN, YARDS, AND GROUND.
This property is delightfully situated at the corner of the Woolloomooloo Road and the road leading to W. McLeay, Esq.'s residence, between Mr. Riddell's and Mr. Barker's, with an uninterrupted view all round. The house being verandahed on every side and in first-rate order.
TITLE—UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

2nd.
AN EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE SOAP FACTORY, AS IT NOW STANDS, AT FIVE DOCK.
Imported by Mr. Newsham at an expense of about £1080, together with the double steam boiler, force pump, pipes, fittings, &c., recently used in the manufacture of STEARINE, and admirably adapted for
A BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

3rd.
A VINEYARD AT FIVE DOCK,
Extending to about 10 acres, well stocked with the best description of VINES, of three years' growth.

4th.
ABOUT 120 ACRES OF LAND AT FIVE DOCK.
In lots to suit purchasers; about
FORTY ACRES CLEARED AND PARTLY IN CULTIVATION.

5th.
THE ESTATE OF KINGSGROVE,
In the district of Botany, extending to 288 acres, and Townson's grant of 1950 acres, adjoining the same, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Kelsey, at the yearly rent of £104.
To be sold in ONE OR TWO LOTS, to suit purchasers.

6th.
THE HOUSE IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET
Now occupied by Mr. William Pendray, occupying a frontage of 79 feet 6 inches to that street, built in the most commodious and substantial style.
Terms at sale.

PLANS WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE MART.
** *Intending purchasers are particularly requested by the Auctioneer to inspect Lots 3 and 4, at Five Dock, to convince themselves of their real value.* 10057

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.
HIGHLY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KANGAROO POINT, BRISBANE,
WITH BUILDINGS THEREON.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, JANUARY 29,
At eleven o'clock,
An allotment of land, with buildings thereon, at Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, described as follows:—
All that piece or parcel of land, at Kangaroo Point, at Brisbane, containing 1 rood and 16 perches: bounded on the north by the high road; on the south by property of Edward Lord, Esq.; on the east by Holman-street; and on the west by land of William Holman Berry; and also all that brick messuage or tenement now erecting and building upon the said piece or parcel of land. The building erected is
A LARGE TWO-STORIED BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE,
intended for an inn, and being the largest house in Brisbane, for which the proprietor was lately offered £200 a year rent. About £150 will be required to complete the building.
And also, all that other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Kangaroo Point, containing 1 rood 19½ perches; bounded on the north by a cross road or street; on the west by property of Edward Lord, Esq.; on the east by Holman-street; and on the south by the River Brisbane.
And also, that Messuage or Tenement lately built thereon, and now used as an inn, known by the name and style of the
BUSH COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
brick-nogged in front. The wings and rest of the house brick-built, containing ten rooms, and let at present to Mr. Stevens, at £40 per year, with the outbuildings, yards, gardens, and appurtenances to the same belonging, both formerly in the occupation of William Holman Berry.
All that piece or parcel of Land, situate at Kangaroo Point, being Lot 27 of Sir Evan Mackenzie's Land put up to auction, being a frontage of 40 feet to the Government Reserve by 100 feet in depth, being a portion of suburban allotment No. 12 at Kangaroo Point aforesaid. Granted by the Crown to John Petrie and William Holman Berry.
On this allotment is erected a cottage.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Mart.
For particulars of Title apply to Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street, Sydney. 10289

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM WOOD, GROCER, KENT-STREET.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction,
ON THE PREMISES, CORNER OF KENT-STREET AND MARGARET-PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
At 11 o'clock,

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above named insolvent, consisting of Groceries, &c., &c.
Terms, Cash. 35

DRAPERY.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.
By Order of the Official Assignee.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3,
At eleven o'clock,

A VARIED and extensive assortment of drapery goods, consisting of—
Tartans, tartan shawls
Shawls, in great variety
Sheeting calico
Prints and muslins
Furniture prints, ginghams
Cantoons and moleskins
Orleans cloth
Ribbons, fringes, and gimps
Gloves, hosiery
Broadcloths, tweeds, and cassimeres
Vestings, toilet covers
Blouses, moleskin jackets and trousers
Thread, buttons, laces
Habit shirts, infants' caps, robes, &c.
Terms at sale. 37

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES, IN THE DISTRICTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS AND GWYDIR.
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, in George-street, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 30,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THE following Sheep, Cattle, Horses, and extensive stations, lately the property of Mr. John Larnach.

LOT No. 1.
10,548 Sheep, warranted sound, particulars, &c., to sex and age, will appear in a future advertisement.
With these sheep the right to a 14 years' lease of the TULCUMBAH STATION, on the Namoi and Peel Rivers, will be given, together with all the out-stations attached thereto, known as Boro, Baring's Springs, Banga Rye, Hobden's, and the Peel. This station is well known in the northern districts to be one of the most extensive open and improved of any beyond the boundaries, the late proprietor having expended £1600 in building cottages, wool shed, &c.; and in erecting stock yards, sheep yards, paddocks, fences, &c. It will carry from 25,000 to 30,000 sheep, in flocks of from 1500 to 2000; and for beauty of scenery and richness of pasture it cannot be surpassed. The distance from Maitland is only 140 miles, and the cottage (with garden) at the head station is fitted to receive a family of respectability. On this station there is a plain, known as Larnach's Plain, 15 miles in length, by 7 miles in breadth.

LOT No. 2.
2112 Head of Cattle, Durham breed, from Segenhoe and imported bulls. Particulars of sex to appear in a future advertisement.
With these cattle will be given the right to a fourteen years' lease of the CARBUCKY and WARRABILLA STATIONS, on the north and south sides of the Macintyre, extending twenty miles from east to west; watered by the river and inland lagoons, and capable of carrying 8000 head of cattle. Bounded on the west by Messrs. Lethbridge and Fullford; on the north by Callandoon Creek; and on the east by Messrs. Morris and Young and John Brown. On each of these stations, stock yards, cottages, &c., have been erected, and they are now in first-rate working order. Distance from Brisbane only 180 miles.

LOT No. 3.
948 Head of Cattle, about 150 of which are half-bred, from imported bulls and cows, now running at Tulcumbah, on the Namoi.

LOT No. 4.
60 Horses and Brood Mares, about twenty of them being stock horses.
TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the remainder at twelve months, with interest at eight per cent. from day of sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

2137 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE "BEAU DESART" STATION.
794 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE BRANDIE OR SHANNON VALE STATION.
1921 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE BUNDERA OR YARROWITCH STATION.

MR. MORT
Has instructions to submit for positive sale, by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE ABOVE CHOICE CATTLE PROPERTIES; full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's *Herald.* 63

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, January 1, 1849.*

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Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1849.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
OF THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SUN COURT, CORNHILL; AND NO. 14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships building and repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by Fire.

Subscribed and invested Capital.
ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that by recently received letters from the Court of Directors, London, they are enabled to reduce the rates of Insurance hitherto charged, and adopt the following

SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.	Per cent. per annum. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	7 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above but joined to other buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	12 6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	12 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	15 0
THIRD CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other building	17 6
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	20 0

They are likewise authorised to grant Policies on ships building, in harbour, repairing, &c.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS ON SHIPS LYING IN HARBOUR.

	With a warranty not to repair. Per cent. s. d.	With liberty to repair. Per cent. s. d.	Building. Per cent. s. d.
12 Months, at	10 0	at 15 0	at 21 0
6 Ditto, at	7 6	at 10 6	at 15 0
3 Ditto, at	5 0	at 7 6	at 10 6

Persons insuring in the Imperial Insurance Company, enjoy the following important advantages:—

1. PERFECT SECURITY.—The large amount of the *paid up* and *invested* Capital of the Company, (upwards of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,) the wealth and respectability of its Shareholders, afford the most perfect guarantee to the public of its stability.

2. VALID POLICIES.—In order to give the most perfect guaranty to the public of the validity of policies granted by the Sydney Branch, the Agents are enabled to state that they are now in possession of special powers from the London Directors, to affix to each policy the names of any three of their number (to be selected by the assured); which number is binding on the Company under the Deed of Settlement; thus making the policies issued here as valid and effectual as if granted at the Head Office in London.

3. PROMPT ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.—The Agents being fully authorised and instructed to that effect, all losses arising under their policies will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

4. LOSSES BY LIGHTNING MADE GOOD.—See No. 3 of the printed Conditions of Insurance.

MEMO.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached, or separated by proper party walls from other buildings, will be deemed 1st and 2nd class, though not in all respects constructed according to the Building Act.

Goods deposited in the above, and not being hazardous, will be insured at the same rate as the buildings.

Hazardous, and all other *Risks* not comprised in the above, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.—Such as cotton, flax, hemp, oil, rosin, saltpetre, spirits, tallow, tar, and turpentine.

HAZARDOUS TRADES.—Bread and biscuit bakers, carpenters, chemists, coachmakers, coopers, distillers, liquor and spirit shops, oilmen, printers, ship and boat builders, and the like.

For further particulars apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, October 30. 6725

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £10,000.
IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Provisional Committee:—
MESSRS. WILLIAM H. SUTTOR, M.C.
FRANCIS LORD.
JOHN FORD.
JAMES ARTHUR.
HENRY ROTTON.
JOHN TAIT.
RICHARD MACHATTIE.
EDWARD AUSTIN.
THOMAS D. STEE.
J. N. M'INTOSH.
GEORGE FERGUSON.
JOHN DARGIN.

Treasurer:—
MR. JAMES ARTHUR.

Bankers:—
THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY AND BATHURST.

Solicitor:—
MR. H. F. STEPHEN, BATHURST.

Secretary—
MR. KENNEY PRICE, BATHURST.

Copper ore having been discovered on the estate of John Findlater Clements, Esq., known as Summerhill, situated on Campbell's River, about twenty-five miles from Bathurst, thirty individuals agreed to subscribe £20 each and formed themselves into an Association (of which the above Provisional Committee are members) for the purpose of opening a mine on that estate, with the ultimate view of establishing a public company, should their operations turn out favourably in the mean while.

The Association accordingly commenced operations, and expended £150 and upwards in sinking a shaft, and in other works, and lately employed Mr. John Whitford, a practical miner of considerable experience, to view the mine, and to report upon it.

Mr. Whitford reports that the mine now opened discloses a lode of copper which, in his opinion, may be worked with considerable profit.

£400 and upwards of the original subscriptions still remain unexpended. Arrangements most advantageous to the Association have been entered into with the Proprietor of the Estate, securing to the Association the right of working all mineral property on the estate, consisting of 1000 acres of land, for a period of twenty-one years, renewable for another twenty-one years.

Materials for erecting Smelting Works are on the estate, there being an extensive formation of soapstone, which is well known to be the best material for resisting the intense heat of smelting furnaces. There is also a plentiful supply of water and timber contiguous to the mine.

The Association, therefore, are of opinion that they are now in a position to carry out the original intention of establishing a Public Company to work the mine, and with that view beg to submit the following plan to the public.

The Company to be called
"THE BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY."
CAPITAL £10,000,
IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

The shares to be disposed of in the following manner:—Ten shares to be allotted to each of the members of the present Association, and to be considered as paid up shares on payment by the members of the Association of £20, the amount of their original subscriptions. These shares shall not be transferable or saleable until 500 other shares shall have been allotted to applicants for the same.

1000 shares to be open to the public, and the remaining 700 shares to be reserved for the benefit of the Company.

That when 800 of the shares open to the public shall have been applied for, the Provisional Committee shall allot the same.

No person to hold more than 50 shares.

A deposit of £1 per share to be paid to the treasurer of the Company within the time specified in the letter of appropriation. The residue on each share to be paid by monthly instalments of 10s. each.

That in the event of any deposits on any shares applied for and allotted by the Provisional Committee not being paid within the time mentioned in the letter of appropriation, the applicant shall forfeit his right to such shares, and they will be allotted to another applicant.

And in the event of any monthly instalment upon any share not being paid up within fifteen days after the same shall become due, such share shall be forfeited to the Company.

That the Company shall be managed by five Directors, and the *bona fide* holder of fifteen shares shall be eligible to become a Director.

As soon as 500 shares shall have been allotted, and the deposit paid, a special meeting of the shareholders will be convened by public advertisement, to determine upon the choice of Directors, and the further constitution of the Company.

No debts will be incurred beyond the amount of available assets, hence no shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his share or shares.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to the Secretary, from whom further information may be obtained. All letters must be post-paid.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Provisional Committee of the Bathurst Copper Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposit of £1 per share thereon into the Union Bank of Australia (Sydney or Bathurst), within fourteen days after notice of such allotment.

Name in full———————
Address———————
Date———————
Usual signature——————— 10096

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 397, PITT-STREET.

T. W. Smart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Kemp, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM
AND
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION A.

FIRST CLASS.—All stone or brick buildings, covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin, detached ten feet from any other building, when there is a parapet or party wall, or fourteen feet when the eaves project,
From 5s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other stone or brick buildings covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin,
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION B.

FIRST CLASS.—Buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles, detached from any other building twelve feet, when there is a parapet or party wall, or eighteen feet when the eaves project,
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles,
From 15s. to 18s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION C.

Buildings constructed of wood,
From 20s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

A return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the premium will be made on all Yearly Policies and renewals thereof; such return to be made when the policies are again renewed.

Applications for insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
Secretary.
1122

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
MACQUARIE-PLACE.

APPLICATIONS for Insurances will be received daily, from ten to four o'clock.

JOHN E. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

MEMBERS of this Institution are informed that arrangements have been made for the commencement of the following classes, and they are invited to avail themselves of the advantages they afford:—

1st. A class for the study of Arithmetic and Mathematics, conducted by Mr. J. M. O'Brien; to meet twice a week. Fee, 2s. 6d. per quarter in advance.

2nd. A class for the study of Vocal Music, conducted by Mr. J. Johnson; to meet each Thursday evening. Fee, 6s. 6d. per quarter in advance. Pupils to find their own scores.

3rd. A class for the study of Drawing, conducted by Mr. C. Rhodius; to meet once a week. Fee, 5s. per quarter in advance.

4th. The Mutual Instruction Class, for the discussion of Literary, Scientific, and other questions; meets every Monday evening. Fee, 1s. per quarter in advance.

The attention of the public generally is called to the benefits enjoyed by members of this Institution. In addition to the privilege of attending the above classes, a Reading Room, well supplied with English and colonial magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals is open daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. The contents of the Library are more extensive and varied than any other, save one, in these colonies; and a course of Lectures is delivered during the year.

Cards for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1849, may be had of the Librarian, (subscription 5s.), from whom any further particulars may be ascertained. 9672

No. 48-480.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, December 29.

TO CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office till Wednesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for keeping the clock at the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market in repair for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.
10372

PARTITION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

THE undersigned begs to inform the holders of tickets in the Equitable Plan of Partition of the Properties of the Bank of Australia, that the

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION,
for superintending the drawing,
has been extended, and now consists
OF THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:—

C. NICHOLSON, ESQ., M.C.
ROBERT LOWE, ESQ., M.C.
JAMES MARTIN, ESQ., M.C.
GEORGE HILL, ESQ., M.C.
THE MAYOR
A. W. YOUNG, ESQ.
A. MICHIE, ESQ.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
ALDERMAN EGAN
COUNCILLOR LITTLE
COUNCILLOR WILSHIRE
ROBERT FORTEH, ESQ.
DAVID JONES, ESQ.
MOSES JOSEPH, ESQ.
T. S. MORT, ESQ.
J. FAIRFAX, ESQ.
JOHN MACNAMARA, ESQ.
ALEXANDER LONGMORE, ESQ.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, ESQ.
J. MONTEFIORE, ESQ.
A. T. HOLROYD, ESQ.
THOMAS WOOLLEY, ESQ.
GEORGE THORNE, ESQ.
THOMAS BARKER, ESQ.
M. METCALFE, ESQ.
R. A. A. MOREHEAD, ESQ.
MATTHEW YOUNG, ESQ.
JOS. YOUNG, ESQ.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, ESQ.
R. M. ROBEY, ESQ.
J. S. WILLIS, ESQ.
W. R. SCOTT, ESQ.
JAMES SIMMONS, ESQ.
I. K. CLEEVE, ESQ.
CAPTAIN NEATBY.
CAPTAIN HART.
CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON.
CAPTAIN GEORGE GILMORE.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, ESQ., OF LAUNCESTON.

MODE OF DRAWING.

That 11,248 tickets, numbered respectively from "1" to "11,248" inclusive, shall be issued to the several shareholders in the mode determined on by the Directors; and that a book, to be called the "Register of the Drawing," shall be prepared, containing the said numbers of the said tickets progressively from "1" to "11,248," each folio of which Register shall contain 50 numbers, excepting the last, which shall contain 48 numbers.

That the property shall be divided into 11,248 lots, according to the "*Schedule of the lots*."

That each ticket shall represent one of the lots contained in the said "Schedule of lots."

That the mode of ascertaining which lot each ticket represents or shall represent as aforesaid, shall be by drawing by lot as follows, that is to say:—

That the drawing shall take place by means of two wheels by the hands of disinterested persons to be selected for that purpose.

That into the one wheel (to be called the "*Ticket Wheel*") shall be put numbers printed in red ink on separate cards, representing the first numbers on each folio of the Register of Drawing, viz., No. 1, 51, 101, and so on.

That into the other wheel (to be called the "*Lot Wheel*") shall be put numbers printed in blue ink on separate cards, from No. 1 to No. 11,248 inclusive, representing respectively the several lots comprised in the said "Schedule of Lots."

That there shall first be drawn from the "ticket wheel" one ticket number which shall be entitled to the first drawing from the "lot wheel." The Register being opened at that ticket number, one lot number shall be drawn from the "lot wheel," which shall be entered in the said Register opposite to the said ticket number, and the said ticket number shall thereafter represent and be entitled to the lot or property so drawn and entered against it.

That one lot number shall then be drawn from the "lot wheel" for each of the ticket numbers on the same folio consecutively, and entered in the said Register opposite the same respectively, which said ticket numbers respectively shall thereafter represent the several lots or properties so drawn and entered against them respectively.

That there shall then be drawn from the ticket wheel another ticket number, which shall be entitled to the next drawing from the "lot wheel," which ticket number and the following ticket numbers in the same folio shall be drawn for and entered in the register as aforesaid, and so on until the ticket numbers are exhausted and the drawing completed.

That such drawing shall take place, commencing on the first day of January next, at the City Theatre, at such an hour as shall be intimated.

SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer.
9729

PARTITION OF PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the holders of tickets in the plan of partition will be admitted to the City Theatre during the drawing of the lots, on presentation of their tickets, at the principal entrance in Market-street, and that no person will be admitted on the Stage but the parties connected with the conduct of the Drawing, to whom cards of entry will be issued.

The doors will be opened at a quarter to eight o'clock A.M., each day. 10310

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TO WOOLGROWERS AND SETTLERS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY avail themselves of the near approach of the wool clip to inform their numerous up-country connexions, and woolgrowers and settlers in all parts of the colony, that their stock of slops has lately been increased by several hundred bales and cases, and is now replete with every requisite for up-country use.

The proprietors most respectfully submit, that by importing their own slops, and having the benefit of their being got up under the immediate superintendence of their house in England, that they are in a position to offer advantages to purchasers unequalled by any other establishment in these colonies.

The proprietors, fully conscious of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet the same by selling at a great reduction from their ordinary profits.

A few articles only are enumerated, viz.:—

TROUSERS,—
Drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto, double stitched and tape lined
Ditto ditto, strapped ditto
Miller's drab ditto
White ditto
Ditto cantoon ditto
Ditto duck ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, superior
White and brown drill ditto
Ditto ditto ditto boys' ditto
Ditto drab cotton cord ditto
Ditto woollen ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto
Hessley and pilot ditto.

VESTS,—
Printed quilting vests
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Black satin ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Plush ditto
Ditto ditto sleeved
Silk ditto ditto
Drab and buff cassimere ditto.

JACKETS,—
White and brown drill jackets
White cantoon ditto
White and drab moleskin ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto.

COATS,—
Gambroon shooting coats
Tweed ditto ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Doeskin ditto
Summer cloth paletots
Alpaca ditto
White linen coats
Brown holland blouses
Checked linen ditto
Blue and drab shepherd's coats
Ditto ditto stockmens' ditto
Ditto ditto pilot ditto
Ditto ditto pea jackets
Ditto ditto ditto coats

SHIRTS,—
Blue striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Ditto ditto, Royal Thames Yacht
Ditto ditto, boys'
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto extra stout
White ditto, linen fronts and collars
Ditto ditto ditto, boys' assorted
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Guernsey ditto
Ditto ditto striped
Lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto pantaloons
Bush and army blankets
Real Witney ditto, for family use
Diaper rugs, all sizes
Coloured counterpanes ditto
White ditto ditto
Ditto ditto light, for summer use
Osnaburghs and ticks
Stockman's boots
Ditto belts
Hats and caps, all kinds.

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
November 20, 1848. 7980

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE,
311, PITT-STREET.

VICTOR PROTOIS has opened—
One case French coutille stays, from 7s. upwards, (sizes from 17 to 31 inches)
Large variety of English stays, from 3s. 6d. upwards
French hooks for the front of stays
Whalebone for dresses and stays, always on hand
One case Irish linen, lawn, diaper, and damask
Two ditto brown hollands, dressed and undressed
One ditto hosiery
One ditto gloves, (kid, silk, thread, and cotton)
French shoes, (single and double soles, from 3s. 6d. upwards)
English ditto, (ditto ditto ditto)
V. P. has just opened—
One case French Summer Bonnets, consisting of drawn and plain silk and satin bonnets, from 20s. upwards.
One case ditto crape and Paris net bonnets, new style, from 20s. upwards
One case ditto caps and head dresses, in great variety and moderate price.
December 29. 10342

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR COATS.

MR. STUBBS has on sale, by private contract, another small assortment of gentlemen's very superior London-made coats, comprising,—
Frock coats in black and invisible green
Dress coats in ditto
"The" Paletot ditto.
To be seen at the Mart, King-street.
Early application is recommended.
963/

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

A FEW SHARES for sale by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.
10213 THOMAS S. MORT.

NEW GOODS,
EX ELIZA MOORE, TRAFALGAR, AND WEST INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of FAMILIES to a small lot of
Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide
Horrocks's, and other superior makers', shirting calicoes
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped ducapes of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.
GEO. CHISHOLM,
7607 253, Pitt-street.

EX HAMLET,
JUST OPENED,
BY
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
253, PITT-STREET,

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet bunches.
ALSO,
One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style
New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c.
9016

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—
Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto duck trousers
One ditto frocks
With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, osnaburghs, regatta and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all of which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.
253, Pitt-street. 8172

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF DRAPERY.

J. T. WOODS begs to remind his friends and the public, that he continues to sell at his former reduced prices, which he is satisfied hvae given general satisfaction, judging so from the great increase of business. During the past week, he has received in addition to his former stock a fresh supply of longcloths, sheetings, undressed hollands, white rolled jaconets, Irish linen, &c., &c., &c., all of which he will offer at his usual reduced prices, for cash.
265, Pitt-street. 10161

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

BLUED AMERICAN WEDGE AXES
Falling axes
Handled tomahawks
Jews' harps, &c. &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

A good assortment now on hand at the following low prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Single bedsteads	2	0	0
Ditto ditto, large size, with cast corners and castors	2	10	0
Double bedsteads, with ditto	3	15	0
Ditto ditto, largest size, full mounted, with extra rods and brasses	6	0	0
Servants' bedsteads	1	15	0
Children's cribs all sizes, brass mounted, and on castors, from £2 10s. to	3	3	0

Flax mattresses, from 15s. to 35s. each
Best curled horse hair ditto, WARRANTED, at 2s. 3d. per lb.
Palliasses, from 15s. to 26s. the pair.

The usual assortment of American Goods:—
Rocking chairs, 14s. each
Common chairs, in one dozen cases, at 48s.
Painted tubs, eight to the nest, reduced to 26s.
Painted pails, 2s. each
Warranted clocks, brass works, 27s.
Corn brooms, 1s. 3d. each
Clothes pegs, six dozen for 2s.
Dissected maps, 4s. each
Underwood's raspberry vinegar, 1s. 3d. a bottle.

Wax vesta matches, 3d., 4d., and 5d. a box
Mitchell's barrel pens 3s. 6d. per box
Morocco leather card cases from 1s. each
Hardwidge's superior "Queen's" needles
Brownrigg's Map of PORT JACKSON, mounted and glazed, on polished rollers, only 15s. each.
R. NOTT,
522, George-street,
10298 Opposite the Old Treasury.

NOW LANDING, EX JOHNSTONE.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Sheeting calicoes
Jaconet, checked, lace stripe, and book muslins
White and coloured lenos
Cotton ticks
Huckaback
White and coloured counterpanes
Drab and miller's drab moleskins, superior quality
Constitution, Chesterfield, Doncaster, and Albert cords
Heavy rough brown hollands
7-4 and 8-4 fancy prints
Cotton braces, brown half-hose, and white cotton hose
Stitched moleskin trousers, fancy regattas and Scotch twill shirts.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
10034 George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

M. BIRNSTINGL AND CO. intend to relinquishing the Plate, Jewellery, and fancy business. Their stock of such goods is much larger and more select than any other in the colony, having only lately been purchased, and carefully selected by Mr. L. Birnstingl, with the intention that they should be sold in retail, and to give general satisfaction; the goods are of the finest description, and of sterling value.

M. Birnstingl and Co. have now resolved to close the business in three months, (namely, in March next), and they hope to be able to dispose of the greatest part of their stock by that time; they fearlessly state that having marked their goods so low that purchasers will easily conceive the advantage not only in the lower prices, but also in the quality of the goods and the elegance of choice.

It is impossible to describe in a limited advertisement the superiority of the articles with such accuracy as if they were actually seen and compared with others of seemingly outward appearance, they will therefore only refer to a few of the following articles.

SILVER PLATE.
London made silver plate, with the English Hall mark, at 6s. 9d. per ounce.
Racing cups of solid silver, in great variety, with different emblems chased upon, and silver snuff boxes, far below the London cost price
Children's christening presents—silver cups, and knife, fork, and spoon, in cases
Gold lever watches, at £10 to £16, in double cases
Silver lever watches, at £6 to £8, in double cases, and very flat, for the waistcoat pocket
An endless variety of ornaments for drawing rooms, of Bohemian glass and porcelain
A very large assortment of the best description of plated ware, cruet stands with solid silver mountings, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, salvers, &c.

NEARLY 100 CLOCKS
Cabinet clocks to strike the hour and half hour, to go fourteen days without winding, £3 each
Gold and silver pencil cases, at various prices
A large and valuable lot of diamond rings, and small prize gold rings for both ladies and gentlemen
Gold brooches with real stones, some cameo brooches of the finest cut that have ever been for sale here.
Gold chains, keys, pins, studs, of great variety and of a novel description
Spectacles and eye glasses, in gold, silver, steel and tortoiseshell frames, for all sights
A variety of articles of art and fancy, things such as are not imported by any other house in the colony.
M. BIRNSTINGL AND CO.,
9780 George-street.

ON SALE AT AUGUSTUS DREUTLER'S, 423, George-street,
EX TRAFALGAR, CATHERINE JAMIESON, &c.,

GERMAN WINES.
Marcobrunner
Rudesheimer
Steinberger Cabinet
Johannisberger

SWISS WINE.
Cartaillod

FRENCH WINES AND SPIRITS.
Champagne:
Vanderveckon
Jaquesson
Richardet
Claret:
Chateau Lafitte
St. George
Cognac
Kirsch
Anisette
PORT, SHERRY, AND ALE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Translation of Mr. F. M. Farina's certificate.

To caution the public from being imposed upon by houses purporting to sell F. Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, this is to certify that Mr. A. Dreutler is the only person in Sydney who receives direct from me the genuine Eau de Cologne.
(Signed) F. MARIA FARINA.
Cologne, 27th June, 1848.

This is to certify that the above signature is the real one of the firm of F. Maria Farina of this town.
For the City Council,
(L. S.) (Signed) JUDGE SCHENK.
Cologne, 27th June, 1848. 10175

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex TRAFALGAR, CATHERINE JAMIESON, &c.
Swiss Muslins—
Book
Tarlatans
Organdie
Figured, for windows
Collars
Habit shirts
Lace Goods, in great variety
Black satin
Serges
Cap Ribbons
Kid and thread Gloves
Straw Bonnets
Real Cotton
A. D. being very anxious to sell off the above articles in the shortest time, his prices will meet the present depressed times.

PAPER HANGINGS. PAPER HANGINGS
EX CATHERINE JAMIESON.
A splendid assortment of French paper hangings, at uncommon low prices.
AUGUSTUS DREUTLER,
10177 423, George-street.

ON SALE by A. DREUTLER, 423, George-street.
COLONIAL WINES.
Just received from Mr. King, of Irrawang, an invoice of his own wine, in one and three dozen cases.
These wines being of very superior quality, and bottled with great care, may be strongly recommended to all connoisseurs of wines, as well as to persons anxious to send home a good sample of our colonial manufacture. 10178

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ, in one bottle, will keep in every situation. It is solid Salt of a natural spring, and like it, tasteless. The dose can be apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions; a full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller forms a refreshing and pleasant drink, consequently it is used by surgeons for making the saline draught. Hockin's Patent Preparation does not (like the articles called Seidlitz powders) become a liquid in damp places, but on the contrary it is rendered more firm, and contains the necessary salt to feed the blood and system. It is a valuable family medicine, being taken as freely by children as adults, and cannot disagree with or weaken the stomach in any climate. In bottles. CHAS. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester Square, and 1, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and by his agents in the Australian Colonies, viz.—A. Foss, Dispensing Chemist, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide. 7748

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICE, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCEPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.
Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers.
A. FOSS,
Dispensing Chemist, &c.,
8829 312, Pitt-street North.

FRUIT SEASON.
LAVERS AND CO.'S GINGER WINE.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. respectfully inform families, that this wine, drank after partaking of fruit, will, as a stomachic, tend to prevent injurious effects. The high character publicly given to this article, is, they trust, sufficient to ensure it a place in every cellar. Price, 18s. per case, or 15s. per dozen.

LAVERS AND CO.'S NORFOLK PUNCH.
Connoisseurs in liqueurs will find this article both piquant in flavour, and delicious in taste. Price 32s. per case, or 30s. per dozen.
Each of the above-named articles have the signature of the firm branded on the cork, and the labels signed J. V. Lavers, and may be obtained from any wine merchant, or from the undersigned.
9476 J. V. LAVERS AND CO.

ALE AND STOUT.

ON Sale by the undersigned, Ale and Porter, solid and bottled, of late importations, of excellent quality, and at low prices.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6941 Sussex-street.

ENGLISH CHEESE
SARDINES
YORK HAMS.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
Importers and Dealers,
10192 George and Pitt-streets.

RUM.

JAMAICA RUM, very superior, in and out of bond
Brandy, by the hogshead, or by the two gallons
Wines, in wood and bottle
Bottled Ale and Porter, quite fresh.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
10196 Wine Merchants.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous customers and others, that he has for sale, a very superior sample of Barrett's Twist Tobacco, admitted to be the finest sample ever imported. Also, a choice batch of No. 3 Cigars, ex Governor, worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Harris' No. 17 Snuff, Hardham's 37, and Prince's Mixture, direct from the manufacturers.
JOSEPH SCOTT,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist,
10132 392, George-street.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of PRICE'S, FIELD'S, and HALE'S patent SPERM CANDLES, in boxes of 25lb. each, equal to the pure sperm, at one shilling and sixpence per lb. by the package.
A. FOSS,
7791 312, Pitt-street North.

SETTLERS will get their supplies as cheap and as good as at any other Store in Sydney, at the Warehouse of the undersigned.
Sugars of every description
Teas, in chests and halves
Liverpool salt
Tobacco, in kegs.
WILLIAM BARNETT,
388, George-street,
10317 Opposite the Market.

SUGAR—SUGAR—SUGAR.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

GOOD DRY SUGARS, warranted sound, and never to have been damaged, on sale by the undersigned, at
£13 per ton.
All other articles equally low.
H. COHEN AND SON,
512, George-street.
December 19. 9798

HORSES AND CATTLE
For Sale—
8 Mares, from four to six years old; 4 Colts, three years old; and
4 Saddle horses
A mixed herd of cattle, 150 head, will be delivered at Grafton
200 Head will be delivered at Armidale, New England; calves under six months to be given in.
Apply to Mr. JAMES RAMSAY, 351, George-street; or to Mr. RICHARD CRAIG, Clarence River. 10384

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the City Council will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, on Wednesday, 3rd January, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the matters undermentioned, viz.:—

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. By Alderman Thurlow—

That it be an instruction from this Council to the Improvement Committee to enquire into and report fortwith all the circumstances under which a private lane, commonly called May's-lane, leading north from Parramatta-street, in Philip Ward, to the slaughter-houses and other properties of or adjacent to those of Messrs. May and Neale, has been gravelled, kerbed, and guttered, and the cost thereof to the Corporate funds.

2. By Councillor Thornton—

That a fountain be forthwith erected in Brougham-place for the supply of water to the inhabitants in that locality.

3. By Councillor May—

That a water fountain be erected on the south side of Parramatta-street, at the north-west corner of Dalton's-lane, otherwise called Parramatta-place, for the benefit of the rate payers and inhabitants in that neighbourhood.

4. By Councillor Josephson—

That a Committee consisting of Alderman Thurlow, Councillors Josephson, Lingard, Ryan, Thornton, Wilshire, and Neale, be appointed for the purpose of obtaining by such means as may best effect the objects of the enquiry—information upon the several matters hereinafter mentioned, and to report to this Council thereon as soon as possible.

1. What streets throughout the city (naming each street) ought to be immediately permanently made, including the kerbing and guttering thereof.
2. What streets throughout the city, supposing the city to be taxed at the rate of six-pence in the pound upon its present gross annual income could be permanently made, including the kerbing and guttering thereof within the next five years; stating particularly the probable expense of each street.
3. What streets throughout the city, supposing the city to be taxed at the rate of five-pence in the pound on a gross annual rental of £300,000, could be permanently made, kerbed, and guttered, within the next eight years; (allowing a certain per centage for repairs to the streets in the city generally) stating particulary the probable expense of each street.
4. What has been the quarterly increase in each year of the general rental of the city since the last general assessment, showing by a comparative scale the corresponding quarterly returns in each year?
5. In what localities throughout the city main underground sewers should be made, effectually to drain the adjoining streets and houses—showing particularly on a plan the sections of the places or streets in which the sewers are required—with sections of the adjoining streets which would empty their surface drainage into the main underground sewers? Stating particularly the probable cost of each main sewer, if constructed solely with stone, or solely with brick?
6. What form of construction would be the best to adopt in building the main sewers? and what would be the most durable materials to use?
7. In what streets throughout the city (naming each street) fountains should be erected for the public benefit—stating the number or numbers required in each street, and the probable cost of fixing each fountain, including the laying down pipes to supply such fountains where pipes are not at the present time laid down?

5. By Councillor May—

That it be an instruction from this Council to the present Improvement Committee to enquire into and report forthwith all the circumstances under which Bourke, Devonshire, and Cooper streets, leading to the properties of, or adjacent to that of Messrs. Jenkins and Thurlow, have been made and formed in preference to other streets and places in the city where greater traffic exists, and the cost thereof to the Corporate funds.

6. By Councillor Paton—

That in pursuance of the resolution passed by this Council on the 5th December ultimo, to the following effect, viz.,—"That all the improvements or works that are to be performed at the expense of the city during the year 1848-9, exceeding the value of £10 each, be done by contract, excepting such as may be specially ordered by the Council to be done otherwise; and that tenders for all contract work shall be addressed to the Council."

This Council do specially order that the following improvements or works be retained in the hands of the Council to be carried out under the supervision of proper officers, and not to be performed by contract:—

1st. The working of the quarries.

2nd. The performance of masons' work with the stone excavated from the quarries, as far as dressing such stone is concerned.

3rd. The execution of minor improvements and repairs, such as broken drains, or works which may be reported by the City Surveyor of immediate necessity.

And that the Improvement Committee be authorised to hire the necessary horses and carts and men, not exceeding fifty men in all, and pay such men required for carrying out the said works.

7. By Councillor Moore—

That this Council do appoint a competent plumber to superintend the water works of the City, in terms of a report of the Water Committee, of date 9th February last; that his salary be fixed at the rate of £120 per annum, in accordance with a resolution of Council of date 6th March last, and that he be required to furnish two sureties in three times the amount of his salary for the due performance of his duties.

8. By Councillor Jenkins—

That tenders be invited for altering and fitting up the shed at the hay and corn market, Campbell-street, according to plan and specification to be seen in the office of the City Surveyor.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

To consider the matters standing over, of which notice has been given.

1. The Report of the By-Laws Committee on certain By-Laws for regulating Carters and Porters.
2. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of Tenders received for certain repairs required for the George-street Markets.
3. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of repairing a dangerous portion of a street leading from Goulburn-street in the Sheriff's Gardens.
4. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the Petition of Frederick Hobbs, referred to that Committee by the Council on the 27th September last.
5. To open Tenders for Printing, Stationery, sharpening and repairing Tools, &c. for the service of the Corporation for the year 1849.
6. A Petition from David M'Beath, Superintendent of Corporation Works, praying for an increase of salary—received on the 16th November.
7. A letter from the Colonial Secretary of date 9th November, offering for the acceptance of the Corporation a grant of land as a site for a Town Hall, on the site of the Old Government House, with a frontage either to Bent-street or Bridge-street—read to the Council on the 16th November.
8. A letter from J. W. M'Cutchan, requesting that the *Christian Standard* Newspaper be filed as one of the newspapers of the Council—read on the 22nd November.
9. A letter from the City Solicitor, of date 20th November, 1848, on the subject of the encroachment caused by the erection of the Brown's premises in Spring-street—read on 22nd November.
10. The Petition of Messrs. Denton, Walker, and Smithers, praying that foot-steps may be erected in front of their premises in Market-street—received on the 22nd ultimo.
11. A letter from Edward Harris, requesting that the amount due him (£15 14s.) as salary from 1st October, the date of his suspension, to 22nd November, the date of his dismissal, be paid—read 27th November.
12. A Letter from the City Solicitor, of date 27th November, on the subject of proceedings to be taken against Andrew Higgins and his sureties—read 27th November, and all matters connected with the office of Inspector of Slaughter Houses and Cattle intended for slaughter.
13. To consider a Letter from Alexander Goold, declining to undertake the erection of the centring for the proposed stone arch across the cut in Argyle-street, and what steps are to be taken in the matter.

To consider the following matters received by the Council on the 4th ultimo:—

14. A Report of the Water Committee on procuring additional fire-plugs and lithograph plans of the city.
15. A report of the Water Committee on tenders for twenty tons of iron piping and water locks.
16. A Report of the Lighting Committee on removing a gas lamp in Sussex-street to a better situation.
17. The Memorial from George Preddey, requesting to be allowed to receive water from the Fountain, Hyde Park, free of charge, for the purpose of watering the streets of the city.
18. A Letter from Mr. Miles, the acting senior Police Magistrate, of date 29th November last, requesting to have printed forms of distress and capias warrants under the Hackney Carriage By-Laws, supplied by the Corporation.
19. A Letter from H. F. O'Donnell, of date 30th November last, requesting to be heard before the Council on the subject of his responsibility as one of the sureties for Andrew Higgins, as Inspector of Slaughter-houses and Cattle intended for slaughter.
20. A Letter from the Secretary of the Benevolent Asylum, authorising the Council to remove the fence crossing New George-street, near the Old Toll Bar, at present enclosing a portion of the garden of the institution, on condition that the Council rebuild the dwarf wall upon the proper line of street.

To consider the following matters received by the Council on the 12th ultimo.

21. The Petition of certain Citizens, rate-payers and residents of Parramatta-street, Kensington-street, and Chippendale, praying the Council to erect a bridge over the creek at the end of Kensington-street.
22. The Petition of the Mechanics, Carters, and Labourers at present employed on the public works of the city of Sydney, praying the Council not to let the works by contract.
23. The Petition of William Cadman praying the Council for compensation by reason of a well on his premises in Crown-street, Surry Hills, being filled in with sand during the repairs of Devonshire-street.
24. A Letter from Wm. Carr, requesting, on the part of several proprietors of houses and inhabitants of Dowling-street, that the Council would assist them in the expense of forming and making that street.
25. A Letter from Samuel Johnson, stating that he can abide by his Tender, which he had sent in for supplying the Corporation with cast-iron water pipes, only upon the consideration that he be allowed six weeks more time in addition to that mentioned in the specification.
26. A Letter from the City Surveyor, of date 12th December, instant, stating that the allotment encroaching on the line of Goulbourn-street, at the western corner of Market-lane is being completely enclosed with close paling.

To consider the following matters received by the Council on the 20th December.

27. The Report of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £112 5s. 8d.
28. The Report of the Water Committee on the subject of leakages in service pipes in the City water works.
29. The Report of the Water Committee on a Petition from Bartholomew M'Mahon, praying for an increase of wages.
30. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of a Petition from rate-payers and owners of property in and about the neighbourhood of Dalton's Lane.
31. To grant licenses to Proprietors and Drivers of Hackney Carriages.
32. To consider the propriety of appointing a Clerk of the Markets.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.*)

PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS Her Majesty was graciously pleased by Letters Patent, under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 30th day of February, 1840, to give and grant to me full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to issue a Proclamation or Proclamations, dividing the territory of New South Wales into Districts, Counties, Hundreds, and Parishes, and to appoint the limits thereof respectively; and whereas by a certain Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1847, it was amongst other things directed, that the Intermediate Districts, by the said Order appointed to be established, should comprehend, in addition to certain lands therein specified, any county or counties of which the boundaries might be fixed and proclaimed on or before the 31st of December, 1848: Now, therefore, I, the said Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, as such Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority so vested in me, do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, proclaim, that certain parts or portions of land in the said territory of New South Wales as hereinafter described, have been admeasured and laid out as separate and distinct counties within the said colony, and that the same shall be known and called by the respective names following, that is to say:—Marsh, Canning, Ward, Rous, Richmond, Clarence, Raleigh, Dudley, Vernon, Hawes, Parry, Buckland, Dampier, Beresford, Cowley, Buccleuch, Wallace, Wellesley, Follet, Dundas, Villiers, Ripon, Hampden, Heytesbury, Polwarth, Grenville, Talbot, Dalhousie, Anglesey, Evelyn, and Mornington; and I do hereby further notify and proclaim that the boundaries and limits of the said several and respective Counties are and shall be as follows, subject nevertheless to such more exact determination thereof, with reference to the natural features of the country, as may hereafter be deemed expedient: that is to say:—

SYDNEY OR MIDDLE DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MARCH, containing about 1925 square miles. Bounded on the south by Moroochydore River to its source, thence by the range dividing the system of the River Mary from that of the Brisbane, to the main source of the Mary; on the west by the Mary; on the north-east by the coast of Wide Bay; and on the east by the sea coast to the mouth of the Moroochydore.

COUNTY OF CANNING, containing about 1230 square miles. Bounded on the east by the sea coast from the 27th parallel of south latitude to the River Moroochydore, including part of Bribie's Island and other islands within these limits; on the north by the Moroochydore River to its source, thence by the range dividing the waters of the River Mary from those of the Brisbane to Jenuna, at the source of the Brisbane; on the south-west by the River Brisbane until it reaches the 27th parallel of south latitude; and on the south by the 27th parallel of south latitude, which is the northern boundary of the present reputed County of Stanley.

COUNTY OF WARD, containing about 1106 square miles. Bounded on the south by the range which runs from Point Danger to Mount Lindesay, and thence to Wilson's Peak, on the great dividing range; on the north-west by the range which divides the waters of the Tevoit from those of the Bremer, until it meets the 28th parallel of south latitude; on the north by that parallel; and on the east by the sea coast to Point Danger.

COUNTY OF ROUS, containing about 1775 square miles. Bounded on the south and west by the River Richmond to the spot where its course changes from east to south; thence by a line due north to the range which forms the southern boundary of the County of Ward; on the north by that range to Point Danger; and on the east by the sea coast to the mouth of the River Richmond.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND, containing about 1438 square miles. Bounded on the north by the River Richmond, from the sea coast to the junction of Eden Creek, and by Eden Creek to its junction with Dyrabba Creek, and from thence by a line bearing south-west to Shannon Brook; and by Shannon Brook to the commencement of Hogarth's Range, and by that range to the dividing range, between the waters of the Richmond and those of the River Clarence; and by the same range to the source of the Tabulam Rivulet, and by that rivulet to the river Clarence; on the west by the River Clarence, downwards to the point of the Coal Ridge at the junction of Nettle Creek; on the south and south-east by the Coal Ridge to the dividing range between the waters of the Richmond and those of the Clarence, and by the same range to a point bearing south west from Mount Doubleduke, and from thence by a line bearing north-east to the summit of that mountain, and from thence by a line bearing east to the sea coast, and on the east by the sea coast.

COUNTY OF CLARENCE, CONTAINING ABOUT 1215 SQUARE MILES.—Bounded on the south by a line commencing on the sea coast, and bearing west to the summit of Mount Elanie, and from thence by Elanie Creek to the River Orara, and by that river on the south-west and west to its confluence with the River Clarence, and by the River Clarence to that point of the Coal Ridge, at the junction of Nettle Creek; on the north and north-west by the Coal Ridge to the dividing range, between the waters of the Clarence and those of the Richmond; and by that range to a point bearing south-west from Mount Doubleduke; and from thence by a line bearing north-east to the summit of that mountain; and from thence by a line bearing east to the sea coast, and on the east by the sea coast.

COUNTY OF RALEIGH, containing about 1780 square miles. Bounded on the south and south-west by the Bellingen River, from the sea coast to its source in the dividing range, between the waters of the Bellingen and those of the rivers Boyd and South Boyd; on the west by the range dividing the waters of the Boyd and South Boyd to their confluence; and from thence by the river Boyd, to its confluence with the river Mitchell, and by that river to its confluence with the river Clarence; on the north and north-east by the river Clarence, to the junction of the river Orara; and by that river to the junction of the Elanie Creek; and by that creek to Mount Elanie, and from thence by a line bearing east to the sea coast; and on the east by the sea coast, including the Solitary Islands.

COUNTY OF DUDLEY, containing about 2075 square miles. Bounded on the south by the River M'Leay, from the sea coast to the junction of the River Dyke; on the west by the River Dyke, to its source in the range dividing its waters from those of the rivers Bellingen and Boyd, and by that range to the source of the River Bellingen; on the north by the Bellingen, to the sea-coast; and on the east by the sea coast.

COUNTY OF VERNON, containing about 1882 square miles. Bounded on the south-east by the County of Macquarie from the River M'Leay to Mount Kippara, thence by the range which divides the waters of the River M'Leay from those of the Rivers Hastings and Manning to its junction with the great dividing range near the head of Cobrabald Creek; on the west by the great dividing range as far as the Black Noto range, which divides the sources of the River M'Leay from those of the River Apsley; and on the north by the Black Noto Range as far as Mount Black Noto at the head of Ohio Creek, thence by Ohio Creek to the River Apsley, then by the River Apsley to the River M'Leay, and then by the M'Leay.

COUNTY OF HAWES, containing about 1450 square miles. Bounded on the east by part of the boundary of the County of Macquarie, being a line from the confluence of the Barnard and Manning Rivers to Mount Sea View on the river Hastings, thence by a line north to that river, and by that river to Mount Werrekimbee, thence by the Werrekimbee spur to its junction with the range which divides the waters of the river M'Leay from those of the Hastings; on the north by that range to its junction with the great dividing range at the head of Cobrabald creek; on the west by the great dividing range to its junction with the range with separates the waters of the river Barnard from those of the river Hunter; and on the south by that range as far as Mount Woolumbland, at the heads of the Hunter river and Oran creek, thence by the range from Woolumbland to Mount Curraknbah at the head of the river Manning, and from thence by the river Manning to its confluence with the river Barnard.

COUNTY OF PARRY, containing about 1240 square miles; bounded on the south-west by the range which divides the waters of the river Peel from the waters of the river Conadilly; on the north by the rivers Peel and Cockburn; on the east also by the river Cockburn to its head; and on the south by the great dividing range.

COUNTY OF BUCKLAND, containing about 1484 square miles. Bounded on the south by the great dividing range which separates it from the counties of Brisbane and Bligh; on the west by the Omaleah and Bombola creeks, and by the river Conadilly; on the north by the river Namoui; and on the north east by the range forming the south west boundary of the county of Parry.

COUNTY OF DAMPIER, containing about 1700 square miles. Bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the county of Auckland, namely, the range which forms the northern boundary of the basin of the Bega and Brogo rivers; on the west by the range which divides the waters falling towards the Murrumbidgee from those descending towards the sea coast, on the eastward; on the north by the southern boundaries of the counties of Murray and of Saint Vincent; and on the east by the sea coast from the mouth of the Moruya to that of the Bega river including Montague Island.

COUNTY OF BERESFORD, containing about 1770 square miles. Bounded on the south-west by part of the north-east boundary of the county of Wallace, namely the Murrumbidgee downwards from the Yibao creek to the Wambrook creek, thence by Wambrook creek up to its source in the great dividing range, thence by the great dividing range to the sources of the rivers, Umaralla, Bombola, and M'Laughlin; on the east by the great dividing range separating the waters of the Murrumbidgee from those falling to the eastern coast; on the north by the boundaries of the county of Murray to the Murrumbidgee, thence by the Murrumbidgee upwards to a point opposite the Gap Creek, thence by that creek upwards about one mile and a half, thence by a tributary of that creek continuously to its source at Mount Clear, which stands on the dividing range between the Neece Valley and the Murrumbidgee, then by the dividing range between the Murrumbidgee and Neece Valley until it reaches the range between Yibao creek and the Murrumbidgee, and thence by that range until it reaches the confluence of the Yibao creek with the Murrumbidgee river.

COUNTY OF COWLEY, containing 1300 square miles, more or less. Bounded on the north by the River Murrumbidgee; on the east by the River Murrumbidgee to the Gap Creek; on the south by the Gap Creek upwards about 1½ mile, thence by a tributary of that creek up to its source in Mount Clear, which stands on the dividing range between Neece Valley and the Murrumbidgee River, thence by the dividing range between Neece Valley and the Murrumbidgee, until it reaches the range which divides the Murrumbidgee from Yibao Creek; thence by the dividing range between Yibao Creek and the Murrumbidgee to the confluence of those streams; thence by the Murrumbidgee upwards to the mouth of Tantangar or Gungangar Creek; and on the west by the Murrumbidgee upwards to that source, which rises in the dividing range between the latter river and the Coodradigbee, at a point about 1½ mile south-east from the principal source of the Gobaragandra River; thence by a branch of Coodradigbie River, rising on the opposite side of the range, and running through Coleman Plain to the Coodradigbie River; and thence by that river to its confluence with the Murrumbidgee.

COUNTY OF BUCCLEUCH, containing about 1350 square miles. Bounded on the north by the Murrumbidgee River from the confluence of the Tumut River upwards to that of the Coodradigbie River; on the east by the Coodradigbie

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River upwards to the confluence of that source which rises in the dividing range between the Goodradigbee River and Murrumbidgee River about 1½ mile south-east from the principal source of the Gobarragandra river; thence by that source across Coleman Plain to the source of the Murrumbidgee River, which rises about 1½ mile south-east from the principal source of the Gobarragandra River; thence by the Murrumbidgee, downwards, to the confluence of a tributary which rises in the dividing range between the Murrumbidgee and Tumut Rivers, at the point where the road from Tumut to Monaro by Yarrangobilly crosses the range; thence by that tributary upwards to its source in the range, where the Tumut road crosses it; thence by the dividing range between the Tumut and the Murrumbidgee, about 2½ miles to the principal source of the Yarrangobilly River, which is in a high rocky point of the range; on the south by the Yarrangobilly River, from its source to its confluence with the Tumut River; and on the west by the Tumut River downwards to its confluence with the Murrumbidgee.

County of Wallace, containing about 1870 square miles. Bounded on the west by the great dividing range between the waters falling to the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Tumut rivers to the source of a tributary of the Murrumbidgee which is at the point where the Tumut road crosses the range, and by that tributary to the Murrumbidgee River; on the north-east by the Murrumbidgee River downwards to the confluence of Wambrook Creek, thence by Wambrook Creek upwards, to its source in the great dividing range, thence by the great dividing range to the source of Bobundara Creek near the peak; thence on the south-east by Bobundara Creek down to its confluence with the Snowy River, thence by the Snowy River downwards to the boundary line between the Sydney and Port Phillip Districts; thence on the south by that boundary line to the great dividing range.

County of Wellesley, containing about 1700 square miles. Bounded on the east by the range which forms the eastern side of the basin of the Snowy River, then on the north by the great dividing range to the sources of Bobundara Creek, thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with the Snowy River; on the west by the Snowy River downwards to the boundary line between the Port Phillip and Sydney Districts; and on the south by that boundary line.

Port Phillip or Southern District.

County of Follet, containing about 1040 square miles. Bounded on the west by the (141°) one hundred and forty-first meridian, being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia; on the south and east by the Glenelg river upwards to the confluence with Power's Creek; and on the north-east and north by Power's Creek to its source; thence a line westward to the head of Mosquito Creek; and by that Creek to the boundary line.

County of Dundas, containing about 2000 square miles. Bounded on the west and north by the Glenelg River upwards, from the confluence of the Wannon, to its source between the Victoria Range and the Grampians, near Mount William; on the east by the Grampians to its rocky extremity near Mount Abrupt; thence to Mount Sturgeon, and by a line crossing the Wannon River, to the north-east corner of the county of Normanby, at the Grange Burn; and on the south by the Grange Burn and the Wannon River, to its confluence with the Glenelg.

County of Villiers, containing about 1560 square miles. Bounded on the west by a line due south from the Grange Burn to the mouth of the Swamp Creek, thence by this creek upwards to its source, by a line to the head of the western branch of the river Shaw, thence by the west branch of the river Shaw to the sea; on the south by the sea to the entrance of the river Hopkins; on the east by the said river Hopkins to the confluence of the creek above Wiselaskie's station, and by that creek to its source; on the north by a line westward from the source of the last named creek to the rocky extremity of the Grampians near Mount Abrupt, thence by the principal range of the Grampians to Mount Sturgeon, and by a line south-westerly to the north-east corner of the County of Normanby at the Grange Burn, including all the islands at Port Fairy.

County of Ripon, containing about 1825 square miles. Bounded on the west by the Grampian Range (which divides the waters of the Wimmera and Glenelg Rivers from those of the river Hopkins) to the rocky extremity near Mount Abrupt; on the south by a line easterly to the source of the first creek which joins the river Hopkins above Wiselaskie's station on the western side, and by that creek to the river Hopkins, thence by a line east to Lake Boloke, thence by the southern shores of Lake Boloke to the mouth of the Prakmingerrin Creek, and by that creek upwards to a point where a great bend of the creek turns northward, thence by a line to a point in Emu Creek about one mile below, and to the west of the confluence of Broken Creek; on the south-east and east by Emu Creek to the confluence with Baillie's Creek, by Baillie's Creek to Lake Burrumbeet, the southern shores of Lake Burrumbeet and Burrumbeet Creek to its source in the great dividing range; and on the north by the great dividing range to the western boundary aforesaid.

County of Hampden, containing about 1420 square miles. Bounded on the west by the river Hopkins upwards, from the confluence of the Emu Creek to the point opposite the mouth of the Small Creek above Wiselaskie's station, dividing it from the county of Villiers; on the north by the southern boundary of the county of Ripon, being a line east from the confluence of the the creek near Wiselaskie's station already mentioned to Lake Boloke; then by the southern shore of Lake Boloke to the mouth of the Prakmingerrin creek; then by that creek upwards until it reaches the spot where it forms a great bend to the northward, from that point by a line in a south-easterly direction to Emu creek about one mile below, and westward of the mouth of Broken creek; thence by Emu creek to the point north of the source of Guerkeet ponds; then on the east by the west boundary of the county of Grenville, viz.:—1st, by a line southerly to the source of Guarkeet ponds, then by Guarkeet ponds to Lake Korangamite, and thence by the west shore of Lake Korangamite to a point east of Lake Pombeet; and on the south by a direct line to the north end of Lake Pombeet, and from the north end of Lake Pombeet to the nearest part of Emu creek, and thence by Emu creek, to its confluence with the river Hopkins.

County of Heytesbury, containing about 1160 square miles. Bounded on the north-west and north by part of the eastern boundary of the county of Villiers, and the southern boundary of the county of Hampden, being the Hopkins river from its estuary to the confluence of the Emu creek, the Emu creek, and a line easterly to the north end of Lake Burrambeet, thence by a line east to Lake Korangamite, by the southern shore of that Lake to the mouth of the Pirron Yallock creek on the east and south-east by the Pirron Yallock creek to its source, thence by a range to the head of the Gellibrand river, by the Gellibrand river to the sea coast; and on the south-west and west by the sea coast, to the estuary of the Hopkins river.

County Polwarth, containing about 1276 square miles. Bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of the county of Heytesbury, namely, the Gellibrand River upwards to its source, thence by the range to the head of the Pirron Yallock Creek, by this creek to Lake Korangamite; on the north by the south-eastern shore of Lake Korangamite and an east line from Lake Korangamite to the north end of Lake Colac, thence by the north shore of Lake Colac to the point due west from the source of the Birre Gurra Creek, from that point by a line east to the source of the Birra Gurra Creek; thence by the Birra Gurra Creek to its confluence with the River Barwan, thence following the course of the River Barwan to a creek in H. Hopkins's purchased land; on the north-east by this creek upwards and a line across the dividing range to the head of the Salt Creek bearing south-east two miles forty chains, thence by the Salt Creek to the sea coast north of the Point Road Knight; and on the south-east and south by the sea coast to the mouth of the Gellibrand River.

County of Grenville, containing about 1470 square miles. Bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of the county of Hampden, namely, a line southerly from Emu Creek to Guarkeet ponds; thence by the Guarkeet ponds to Lake Korangamite; thence by the western shore of that Lake to a point east of lake Pombeet; on the south by part of the northern boundary of the county of Heytesbury and the northern boundary of the county of Polwarth, namely, the southern shore of Lake Korangamite, thence an east line from lake Korangamite to the north end of lake Colac, thence by the north shore of lake Colac to the point due west from the source of Birrigurra Creek, and from that point by a line east to the source of the Birrigurra Creek, thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with the Barwan; on the east by the river Barwan to its confluence with the Yarrowa River, thence by the Yarrowa River up to its source in the great dividing range; and on the north by part of the great dividing range to the source of Burrambeet Creek, thence by that creek and the southern shores of lake Burrambeet to the point where Baillie's Creek leaves the lake, by Baillie's Creek to its confluence with Emu Creek, thence by Emu Creek down to the point north of the source of Guarkeet Ponds aforesaid.

County of Talbot, containing about 1194 square miles. Bounded on the north-west and north by the south-western branch of the Loddon River from its source near Mount Cole to its confluence with the main stream; thence by the Loddon River upwards to the confluence of Mount Alexander Creek, this Creek to its source under Mount Alexander; thence by Mount Alexander range to the head of Myrtle Creek, and by this Creek to its confluence with the Colliban River; on the east by the Colliban River upwards to its source, being part of the western boundary of the County of Dalhousie; and on the south by the great dividing range to the source of the south-western branch of the Loddon River near Mount Cole.

County of Dalhousie, containing about 1186 square miles. Bounded on the west by the river Colliban from its source in the great dividing range to its confluence with the Campaspie river, and by the Campaspie river down to the confluence of Mount Ida creek; on the north by Mount Ida creek to its source near Mount Ida, and by the dividing range to the source of Sandy Creek, and by Sandy Creek to the Goulburn River; on the east by the Goulburn River upwards until it joins the Dabyminga Creek, and by that creek to its source in the dividing range; on the south by the great dividing range.

County of Anglesey, containing about 1780 square miles. Bounded on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the County of Dalhousie, viz.:—from the river Goulburn upwards from the confluence of Hughes's creek, to the confluence of Dabyminga creek, thence by Dabyminga creek upwards to its source in the great dividing range; on the south by the great dividing range to the main source of the river Goulburn; on the east by the range dividing the waters of the main source of the Goulburn and Big rivers from those of the Rubicon and Sood-pon-dock creek northwards to Mount Torbrie, thence by Jerusalem creek to its confluence with the river Goulburn, thence by the river Goulburn downwards to the confluence of the Devil's River, thence by the Devil's River and its north-west arm to the dividing range between the last named arm and Septimus Creek; and on the north by that range to the source of Hughes's Creek, thence by Hughes's Creek down to its confluence with the River Goulburn.

County of Evelyn, containing about 1030 square miles. Bounded on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the county of Bourke, namely, first by the River Plenty, from its source to the River Yarra Yarra; thence by the River Yarra Yarra upwards to the confluence of the Deep Creek, thence by that creek upwards to the range between the Yarra Yarra and Dandenong Creek; on the south-east and north by the range forming the basin of the River Yarra Yarra.

County of Mornington, containing about 1820 square miles. Bounded on the north by part of the southern boundary of the County of Evelyn, being the dividing range from the source of the Bunneep Bunneep River to the head of the Deep Creek, thence by that creek to the point where the main stream commences to run in a north-west direction; on the west a line south two miles fifty-eight chains from the aforesaid bend to Dandenong Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Carrum Swamp, by that Swamp and the Mordiallock Creek to its embouchure at the long beach below Bem-ben-gin, thence by the shores of Port Phillip Bay to Point Nepean; on the south-west and south by the sea coast from Point Nepean to Cape Patterson; and on the east by a line north from Cape Patterson to the Warringrin Range, thence along the said range in a northerly direction to the mouth of the Bunneep Bunneep River, and by that river to its source in the dividing range, including French and Phillip Island, and the small islands in Western Port Bay.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Parramatta, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

CHS. A. FITZ ROY.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SIGNAL LIGHTS FOR STEAM-SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Nautical Standard.

Sir,—Is it not absurd to compel our steam-ships to carry three lights of different colours, without defining any particular object, when one light, of a different colour, can be made to demonstrate all that is necessary to warn vessels and prevent collisions? and can there be anything more unjust than compelling us, under the penalty of £20 or £40 a night, to carry these lights;—and our being liable to the penalty even should the light go out by accident? The three lights ordered by the Admiralty convey no meaning, and what is still more stupid, sailing vessels are not required to carry any light whatever; and, therefore, on a dark night, may become a trap for steamers to fall foul of. In fact, under the present system, collisions will increase.

I am glad to see you have taken the matter up, for we captains of steam-ships know that we shall be much bothered to keep three lights constantly going, and besides the great expense, we risk being fined. Had the Admiralty adopted Mr. Rettie's signal, of showing a single lamp of a particular colour at the look-out station, we should at once shew our true course to vessels coming upon us, and thus would be prevented a recurrence of those cases which we almost daily see in the papers, under the "Law Reports,"—especially that of the Birkenhead and the schooner, where the former was most unjustly cast in heavy damages.

I am convinced were a new trial of this case granted, the verdict would be different; for a jury would be made to understand the absurdity of sailing vessels not being compelled to carry any light, and that a plain light gives no warning to a steamer, which can only be effected by the coloured light on Mr. Rettie's plan.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

CAPTAIN OF A STEAM-SHIP.

Trial by Jury.—Gradually, at intervals, during the past ten years, have misgivings disturbed the public mind with regard to the perfect fitness of our jury system for the advanced intelligence of the age, and the circumstances and relations of society existent around us. The traditional veneration which Englishmen have, time out of mind, entertained for trial by jury has been shaken, and partly dissipated by that sternest of monitors, and most sweeping of reformers—common sense. "There is nothing," says Shaftesbury, "so strong as habit." Custom is to a people what habit is to a unit of the people. Respect for an institution which has existed for centuries, and was once the cherished guarantee for personal privileges and security, may, without wonder, well remain after the value of that institution has been greatly diminished. The eulogies of those great constitutional lawyers Coke and Hale (supported since by Blackstone, and by some later Judges of last century who have taken occasion to enunciate an opinion upon the subject) are, we confess, not to be lightly regarded; but living in times widely differing from theirs, it will surely be pardoned us if we apply our own judgment to test the real value of the praises bestowed upon the system when it was called "The Glory of the English Law" and "The Palladium of British Liberty." The nearer a writer lives to the period when a great boon has been wrested from arbitrary and irresponsible power by the people whence he has sprung, and of which he forms a member, the higher will be the consideration wherewith he regards the triumph achieved. Hence the unqualified admiration expressed of trial by jury by our early legal writers and historians, and which, partly from conviction and more from custom, has been repeated down to the present day. Here we must guard against being supposed to hold the system cheaply ourselves. We do no such thing: we are profoundly convinced of its value as a guarantee against oppression and injustice in criminal cases; nor are we disposed to wish for its total abolition in our civil tribunals. But we protest against that unphilosophical mode of settling a question which many of the upholders of trial by jury adopt, who would have us render blind obedience to tradition, and sacrifice conviction to precedent. The printing-press and the steam-engine are after all the best guardians of the liberty and privileges of Englishmen. The general diffusion of education, through the instrumentality of the first, and the rapid dispersion of intelligence by the latter, afford the safest guarantees against arbitrary or despotic power on the part of a Government, and against danger from the overthrow of the laws or property by corrupt or tyrannical magistrates, that can possibly exist. It is not to abolish this ancient institution, but to strengthen it, that we add our voice to the call of those who demand a remodelling of trial by jury. The frequent occurrence of notoriously erroneous verdicts should alone insure this. There are many counties in England and Wales where the incompetency of jurymen, and absurd verdicts, have become proverbial, and often are made occasion for merriment. A failure of justice is, nevertheless, but a sorrowful jest. But the alarming miscarriage of the jury system where, as at present in Ireland, a country is in danger (when, above all times, the vindication of the law is of vital consequence) has again attracted the attention of the public, and, added to former convictions, has turned the scale of opinion, and caused it to fall heavily upon the arguments of those who would prohibit change. It is repugnant to common sense to uphold a system in its entirety where the obstinacy of a partisan or the sympathy of a rogue can effectually countervail the honest opinion of eleven men, and defeat the ends of justice. If laws are to be of any worth, they must have means provided for their application. The social compact is a submission to the authority of the laws devised by the wisdom of the people, through their representatives, for their mutual protection and advantage; but these benefits are not secured, and the compact is imperilled, if laws be constructed which there is not a sure method of rendering effectual, because a pre-existing law, for want of adaption to altered times and circumstances, renders their provisions a nullity.—*Law Times.*

The Cradle and the Tomb of Chateaubriand.—It has been now for some time known to our readers that the heart which dictated "Atala" and "René" has ceased to beat. The patriarch of the Abbaye aux Bois, the solitary of the Foreign Missions, Chateaubriand is dead! In a few days the barren rock of Grand Bé will have received its predestined tenant, and the waves at its feet will no longer dash themselves against an empty tomb. Chateaubriand is dead! There was a time when those words would have aroused a million echoes. The announcement is now made, but there is too much of violence abroad to make men susceptible of the echo, if any there be. The world loses one of her great men, and the survivors are too busy to weep for him. The English papers have filled their columns with much touching the career of this man, who was once so well known in England. They have said little, however, of the first and last resting place vouchsafed to him on earth. This *hiatus* we propose to supply. In the month of September, 1768, the year which preceded the birth of Napoleon, a child whose name, like that of the Corsican, was promised to immortality, was presented at the baptismal font of the ancient cathedral of St. Malo, and the priest inscribed these words in the pages of the religious registry, which then contained the whole civil condition of the Christians of the time:—"François René de Chateaubriand, son of the high and mighty René Auguste, Count de Combourg, and of the high and puissant Lady Appoline, Jeane Susanne de Bédée de la Bouëtardais, his wife, born at St. Malo, the 4th September, 1768. Godfather: Jean Baptiste de Chateaubriand, the brother of the infant (!); godmother, the Dame Françoise Marie Gertrude de Contade, Lady and Countess of Plouer." The event here recorded caused no little sensation in St. Malo. It was currently and truly reported in the city that the noble lady, the mother of the new-born child, having been overtaken with the pains of childbirth when out at sea on a voyage of pleasure, had hurriedly disembarked at the isle of Grand Bé: that after some suffering, which was relieved by the rest she enjoyed on that island rock, she had been conveyed to her residence at St. Malo, and that there, ere she could be conveyed to her own apartments, in the kitchen of the mansion, she gave birth to François René de Chateaubriand. The isle of Grand Bé is situated at a half hour's distance from the magnificent ramparts of the city of St. Malo. It is a steep or rather a series of steep rocks, surmounted by the ruins of a small fort and a barrack. We notice this locality the more, because it marks the spot from which a naval force from England, on the 28th November, 1693, opened the bombardment of the city by dispatching against it a fire-ship crammed with the most destructive materials, and which duly exploded under the walls of St. Malo without destroying anything but itself. This barren isle was often visited by Chateaubriand, and in the days of his bright youth it was his favourite resort. As long ago as 1825, Chateaubriand had expressed a desire of forming his cenotaph on the highest point of this rock, and he begged humbly from the Malouins that they would concede to him on the western point of the Grand Bé—the point nearest to the sea—just as much ground as would contain his coffin. But the rock belonged to the Crown, and it was not till 1836 that the Minister of War accorded to Chateaubriand the promise of what he sought for his grave. Out of the solid rock this grave has been cut; and, from the day of its completion, it has been surmounted by a granite cross, which rears itself towards the sky, like a Christian aspiration directed towards heaven. We have said "surmounted"—we should rather have said "overlooked or guarded;" for the tomb has hitherto remined open, and the cross is at its head. As our readers peruse this brief and humble record, the mass of stone destined to cover the tenanted grave, will, perhaps, rest above the remains of him whose face was long directed thitherward, and the cross will then have its foot upon all. In noticing the last hours and death of Chateaubriand, the *Atlas* says:—"With him the last of the *loyal* race of Frenchmen is extinct. He died like a statesman of the ancient regime, surrounded by friends and admirers—the room crowded from morning till night with those who came to comfort and to cheer. Madame Recamier, whose age and fast approaching blindness did not prevent her from rendering the last days of the poet full of peace and serenity, attended upon him with unremitting zeal, leaving his side but to snatch a few hours of necessary repose. With her aid he sorted and arranged his papers only a few days before his death, entering into long arguments with her upon the place of his burial—a subject which was as freely discussed as any other by the little court assembled at his bedside, and examining with the men of taste and lovers of art gathered there the best position on the solitary rock of St. Malo which he had chosen as his last resting place. It was only, indeed, a few hours before his death that he finally decided he should prefer the setting to the rising sun. He is, therefore, to lie on the very spot where his mother landed, in haste and affright, the very hour before he was born."—*Church and State Gazette.*

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The Colonial Governi

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR.—Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K. C. H.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.—George Fitz Roy.
COLONIAL AID-DE-CAMP.—R. C. Masters.
SUPREME COURT.—Sir Alfred Stephen, John Nodes Dickinson, and William Manning, Esquires, Puisne Judges. William Esq., Resident Judge at Port Phillip. Therry, absent on leave.)
COMMANDING THE FORCES.—The Honorable General Wynyard, C.H.
COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Honorable E. Esq., F.L.S.
COLONIAL TREASURER.—The Honorable C. Esq.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The Honorable J. Plunkett, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT PHILLIP.—The Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq.
SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—William Foster, Esq.
AUDITOR-GENERAL.—William Lithgow, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Samuel Raymond, Esq.
COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—A. C. Esq.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Gibbes.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—James Raymond, Esq.
COLONIAL ARCHITECT.—Mortimer William Lew
COLONIAL STOREKEEPER.—John Buchanan, Esq.
CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.—George Cooper, Esq.
CRIMINAL CROWN SOLICITOR.—John Moore Dill
SHERIFF.—Adolphus William Young, Esq.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.—Sir Thomas L. Mitchell.
COMMANDING ENGINEER.—Lieutenant Colonel Gordon.
ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER.—Richard Rogers, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Shanks.
CHIEF CLERK IN COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Esq.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.—Captain Augustus Frederick
ADJUTANT-GENERAL SECRETARY.—Captain Wynyard.
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Commissary-General T. W. Ramsay.
PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS.—J. McLean, Esq.
LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY AND METROPOLITAN.—The Right Reverend William Grant Broughton, D. *Bishop of Newcastle.*—The Right Reverend William Tyrrell, D.D. *Bishop of Melbourne.*—The Right Reverend Charles Perry, D.D.

Executive Council.

PRESIDENT.
His Excellency the Governor.
MEMBERS.
The Honorable Major-General Wynyard, Commanding the Forces.
The Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable Campbell Drummond Riddell, Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Attorney General.
Clerk to the Executive Council, Francis L. S. Merewether, Esq.

Members of the Legislative Council

SYDNEY.—William Charles Wentworth, Robert Lowe, Esqrs.
CUMBERLAND.—Charles Cowper, Nelson S. Lawson, Esqrs.
CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—William Bowman, Esq.
PARRAMATTA.—George Oakes, Esq.
BATHURST.—John Bayley Darvall, Esq.

JANUARY, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, broccoli, cauliflowers, French b turnips; plant out celery, cabbage, and cauliflowers; bud f
FIELD.—Latter end of this month, the tobacco crop will for the first cutting; clean tobacco ground of rubbish; cl land; break up ground for wheat, barley, turnips, and potat
VINE.—Keep the vineyard clean of weeds and insects the end fruiting vines may be made.

DAYS OF WEEK.	DAYS OF MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON.	MOON'S AGE.	TH RISES.
		First Quarter 2 D. 43 M. past 5 H. Evening.		
		Full Moon .. 9 53 " 6 Morning.		
		Last Quarter 16 29 " 4 Evening.		
		New Moon.. 24 8 " 8 "		
		Perigee .... 7 0 " 1 "		
		Apogee.....19 0 " 10 Morning.		
		[quarie arrived 1810.	D.	H. M.
M.	1	Circumcision. — Governor Mac-	6	4 53
Tu.	2	Sydney Court of Requests.	7	4 54
W.	3		8	4 55
Th.	4		9	4 55
F.	5		10	4 55
S.	6	Epiphany.	11	4 56
S.	7	First Sunday after Epiphany.	12	4 56
M.	8	Maitland Quarter Sessions.—	13	4 57
Tu.	9	Campbelltown Ct. of Requests.	14	4 57
W.	10	Liverpool Court of Requests.	15	4 58
Th.	11	Parramatta Court of Requests.	16	4 58
F.	12		17	4 59
S.	13		18	4 59
S.	14	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	19	5 0
M.	15	Windsor Court of Requests.	20	5 0
Tu.	16		21	5 1
W.	17		22	5 1
Th.	18	Penrith Court of Requests.	23	5 2
F.	19		24	5 3
S.	20		25	5 3
S.	21	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	26	5 4
M.	22		27	5 4

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BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD,"

OF MONDAY, THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1849.

The Colonial Government.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF. — Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K C.H.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.—George Fitz Roy, Esq.
COLONIAL AID-DE-CAMP —R. C. Masters, Esq.
SUPREME COURT.—Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice; John Nodes Dickinson, and William Montague Manning, Esquires, Puisne Judges. William a'Beckett, Esq., Resident Judge at Port Phillip. (Mr. Justice Therry, absent on leave.)
COMMANDING THE FORCES.—The Honorable Major-General Wynyard, C.B.
COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Honorable E. D. Thomson, Esq., F.L.S.
COLONIAL TREASURER.—The Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq
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PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Shanks.
CHIEF CLERK IN COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—W. Elyard, Jun., Esq.
BRIGADE MAJOR.—Captain Augustus Frederick Jenner.
MILITARY SECRETARY.—Captain Wynyard.
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Commissary-General T. W. Ramsay.
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PARRAMATTA.—George Oakes, Esq.
BATHURST.—John Bayley Darvall, Esq.
DURHAM.—Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq.
CAMDEN.—James Macarthur, [illegible]
HUNTER, BRISBANE, AND BLI[GH].—Donald M'Intyre, Esq.
COOK AND WESTMORELAND.—Jas Martin, Esq.
MURRAY.—Terence Aubrey Murray, Esq.
ARGYLE.—Charles Nicholson, E[sq.]
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Henry Dangar, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—George R. Nichols, Esq.
ST. VINCENT AND AUCKLAND.—[Geo]rge Hill, Esq.
GLOUCESTER, MACQUARIE, AND [STAN]LEY.—Colonel K. Snodgrass, C.B.
ROXBURGH, PHILLIP, AND WELLINGTON.—William H. Suttor, Esq.
PORT PHILLIP.—Edward Curr, J[ohn] Dickson, Lachlan M'Kinnon, J. F. Palmer, and James Williamson, Esqrs.
MELBOURNE.—Earl Grey.
NOMINEE MEMBERS.—The Honorable Major-General Edward Buckley Wynyard, C.B.; the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, Esq.; Honorable Campbell Drummond Riddell, Esq.; Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.; John [illegible] George Nathaniel Gibbes, Esq.; William Lithgow, Esq.; George Allen, Esq.; Alexander Berry, Esq.; Edward Hamilton, Esq.; Thomas Icely, Esq.; [Jo]hn Lamb, Esq.; Henry Watson Parker, Esq.

HEBREW FASTS AND FESTIVALS, 1849.

Fast of Esther	Wednesday	7	March.
Purim	Thursday	8	"
Shushen Purim	Friday	9	"
Passover Eve	Friday	6	April
Passover first Day	Saturday	7	"
Passover second Day	Sunday	8	"
Log. le. Homer	Thursday	10	May.
Sebuot Eve	Saturday	26	"
Sebuot first Day	Sunday	27	"
Sebuot second Day	Monday	28	"
Fast of Tamuz	Sunday	8	July.
Fast of Ab	Sunday	29	"
New Year's Eve, 5610	Sunday	16	September
New Year, first Day	Monday	17	"
New Year, second Day	Tuesday	18	"
Kepur Eve	Tuesday	25	"
Kepur, White Fast	Wednesday	26	"
Tabernacle Eve	Sunday	30	"
Tabernacle, first Day	Monday	1	October
Tabernacle second Day	Tuesday	2	"
Hozano Rabo	Sunday	7	"
Shemini Aseroth	Monday	8	"
Simchas Toro	Tuesday	9	"
Hanuca	Monday	10	December

Average Tide Table.

Moon's Age.	Forenoon H. M.	Afternoon H. M.	Moon's Age.	Forenoon H. M.	Afternoon H. M.
0	8 15	8 35	15	8 [illegible]	8 46
1	8 55	9 14	16	9 [illegible]	9 25
2	9 34	9 53	17	9 [illegible]	10 6
3	10 12	10 30	18	10 [illegible]	10 41
4	10 50	11 10	19	11 [illegible]	11 20
5	11 30	11 50	20	11 [illegible]	
6		0 12	21		0 24
7	0 35	0 58	22	0 [illegible]	1 12
8	1 24	1 55	23	1 [illegible]	2 11
9	2 29	3 5	24	2 [illegible]	3 23
10	3 42	4 20	25	4 [illegible]	4 40
11	4 57	5 31	26	5 [illegible]	5 49
12	6 3	6 31	27	6 [illegible]	6 45
13	6 56	7 21	28	7 [illegible]	7 33
14	7 43	8 5	29	7 55	8 15

EXPLANATION.—Find the Moon's Age in the Calendar, and opposite it in figures in the above Table the time of high tide at Sydney Cove will be found.

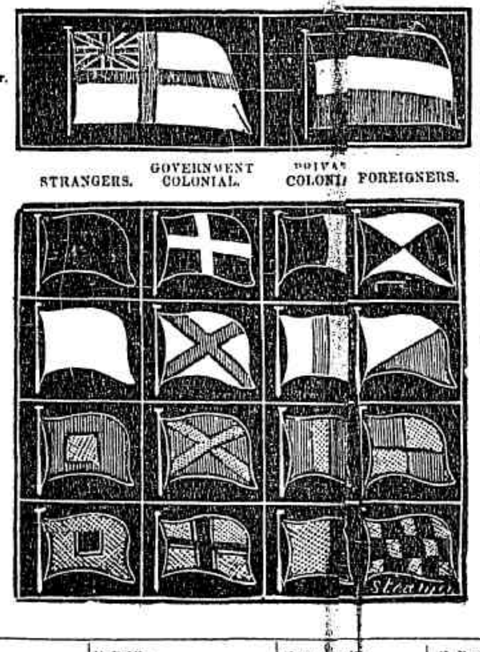
CODE OF SIGNALS.

Descriptive Flags.

BRITISH. [illegible]ION.

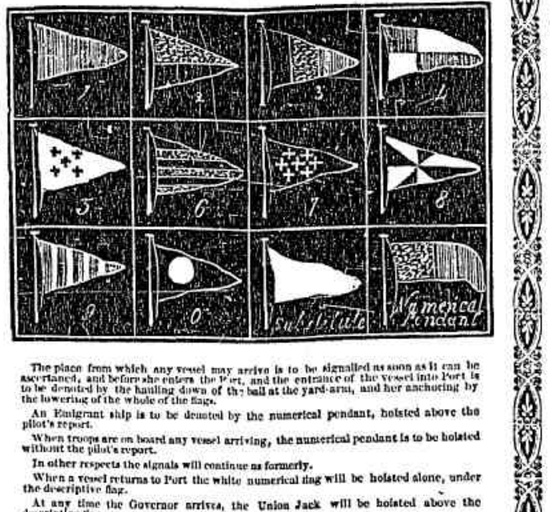
Ships of War. Ships. Brigs. Schooners. Cutters or Sloops.

STRANGERS. GOVERNMENT COLONIAL. PRIVATE COLONIAL. FOREIGNERS.



Numerical Flags.

PORT JACKSON.



The place from which any vessel may arrive is to be signalled as soon as it can be ascertained, and before she enters the Port, and the entrance of the vessel into Port is to be denoted by the hauling down of the ball at the yard-arm, and her anchoring by the lowering of the whole of the flags.

An Emigrant ship is to be denoted by the numerical pendant, hoisted above the pilot's report.

When troops are on board any vessel arriving, the numerical pendant is to be hoisted without the pilot's report.

In other respects the signals will continue as formerly.

When a vessel returns to Port the white numerical flag will be hoisted alone, under the descriptive flag.

At any time the Governor arrives, the Union Jack will be hoisted above the descriptive flag.

When a packet ship arrives, a ball will be hoisted under the pilot's report.

NOTE.—The numbers on the flags may easily be known, from their being composed of as many stripes, or stars, as they are intended to represent. When any number higher than nine is to be represented, one flag is hoisted over the other, as 3 over 4 is 34, from China; the substitute flag being used as a duplicate—for instance, No. 3 over the substitute would be 33, from Calcutta.

1. London.
2. Portsmouth.
3. Plymouth.
4. Bristol.
5. Liverpool.
6. Hull.
7. Lynn.
8. Any other Port of England.
9. Leith.
10. Isle of Skye.
11. Isle of Mull.
12. Greenock.
13. Any other Port of Scotland.
14. Dublin.
15. Belfast.
16. Londonderry.
17. Cork.
18. Any other Port of Ireland.
19. France.
20. Belgium.
21. Holland.
22. Germany.
23. Russia.
24. Sweden.
25. Spain.
26. Portugal.
27. Cape of Good Hope.
28. Mauritius.
29. Isle of Bourbon.
30. Bombay.
31. Ceylon.
32. Madras.
33. Calcutta.
34. China.
35. Manilla.
36. Singapore.
37. Lombock.
38. Java.
39. Timor.
40. Port Essington.
41. Moreton Bay.
42. Clarence River.
43. Port Macquarie.
44. Port Stephens.
45. Newcastle.
46. Jervis Bay.
47. Twofold Bay.
48. Corner Inlet.
49. Port Phillip.
50. Portland Bay.
51. South Australia.
52. King George's Sound.
53. Western Australia.
54. Launceston.
55. Hobart Town.
56. Norfolk Island.
57. New Zealand.
58. Auckland.
59. Bay of Islands.
60. Port Nicholson.
61. Chatham Islands.
62. Society Isles.
63. Friendly Isles.
64. Navigator's Islands.
65. Sandwich Isles.
66. South America, East Coast.
67. South America, West Coast.
68. Falkland Islands.
69. United States.
70. New Brunswick.
71. Canada.
72. West Indies.
73. Coasting Voyage.
74. Whaling Voyage.
75. Discovery.
76. Circular Head.
77. North Australia.
78. South Sea Islands.
80. Whales in sight.

Corporation of the City of Sydney.

MAYOR.
The Right Worshipful Edward F[illegible], Esq.
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.
Showing the number of years for which each member holds Office.

GIPPS WARD.		
ALDERMAN—W. Thurl[illegible], J. P.	8	years.
COUNCILLORS—Edward Y. W. Macd[illegible]	4	"
G. Pat[illegible]	3	"
Daniel [illegible]	2	"
Thomas [illegible]yan	1	"
BOURKE WARD.		
ALDERMAN—Daniel Eg[illegible]	6	"
COUNCILLORS—James Simons	4	"
J. F. Johnson	3	"
Richard [illegible]river	2	"
John B[illegible]	1	"
BRISBANE WARD.		
ALDERMAN—G. Allen, J. [illegible]	6	"
COUNCILLORS—G. [illegible] R[illegible]gard	4	"
Gregory [illegible]ard	3	"
Thomas [illegible]idmore	2	"
MACQUARIE WARD.		
ALDERMAN—John Brow[illegible]	6	"
COUNCILLORS—Edward [illegible]od	4	"
George [illegible]de	3	"
George [illegible] J.P.	2	"
Isaac Titon	1	"
COOK WARD.		
ALDERMAN—H. Fisher, [illegible]	3	"
COUNCILLORS—A. Little	4	"
George [illegible]nton	3	"
William [illegible]	2	"
Thomas [illegible]des	1	"
J. R. Wil[illegible]	1	"
PHILLIP WARD.		
ALDERMAN—T. Broughton, [J.] P.	8	"
COUNCILLORS—John Nea[illegible]	4	"
Lewis Mo[illegible]	3	"
Thomas [illegible]	2	"
Charles J[illegible]	1	"

ASSESSORS.
Gipps Ward ....[Geo]rge [illegible] [illegible]n Du[illegible]
Bourke Ward ....[illegible], Ra[illegible] [illegible]llamer.
Brisbane Ward..........[Geo]rge Lloyd [illegible]n F[illegible]
Macquarie Ward ....[illegible]es N[illegible] [illegible]n Gr[illegible]
Cook Ward..........[illegible] Campbell [illegible]mlasby,
Phillip Ward..........[illegible]es O[illegible] [illegible]y [illegible] Esqrs.

AUDITORS.
John Th[illegible]
Charles S[illegible], Esq

OFFICERS OF [THE] CI[TY].
TOWN CLERK—John R[illegible], Esq.
CITY SOLICITOR—G. R[illegible]
CITY TREASURER—Ed[illegible], Esq.
CITY SURVEYOR—W. [illegible]eld,
MAYOR'S SECRETARY—[illegible], Esq.

Abstract of Hackn[illegible] Regu[illegible]

No person to act as driver [of any h]ackney [car]riage without being licensed. [Pena]lty (Bye-law, sec. tion 10.)

Any driver, wilfully [or negli]gently do any damage to any person, or [illegible] be guilty of any misbehaviour in his o[illegible]; pen[alty] £5. (s. 14.)

Suffering his carriage to stand at any place longer than may be necessary, (except at one of the appointed stands,) or not taking up or setting down as near as may be to the side of the street; penalty 20s. (Sections 16 and 17.)

Not keeping the left of the road, or wilfully preventing any one from passing, (except in case of necessity, or from some sufficient reason;) penalty £2. (s. 15.)

Using obscene or blasphemous language, or any abusive or insulting words, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned; penalty £5. (s. 18.)

Not having the number of his carriage, legibly affixed, or painted thereon, or not having a card affixed inside, with the rates of fare thereon; penalty £2. (Sections 19 and 20.)

Refusing or delaying to take a fare, when disengaged, or not taking a fare after agreement; penalty £2. (s. 33.)

Demanding or taking for his fare more than he is entitled to; £5. (s. 35.)

Not keeping the regulations at the public stands or not being in attendance there on his carriage, or smoking while driving, or not having lights after sunset, or taking any one on the box without the hirer's consent, or not delivering up property accidentally left in his carriage; penalty varying up to £5. (Sections 38 to 47.)

Not having his carriage and harness in good order, or the inside of the carriage clean, and with glasses and frames in repair, or not having driver and horse or horses competent; penalty (on the owner only) £5. (s. 21.)

STANDS AND FARES.

Of stands, twenty-three are appointed; of which two are in Sussex-street, two in Elizabeth-street, and five in George-street. (Sections 36 and 37.)

FARES BY DISTANCE.

	s.	d.
Not exceeding a mile	1	0
Every additional half-mile; or fractional part of half mile, above the last complete half-mile —(Section 23.)	0	6

If taken to any place above two miles from the stand, a *back fare of half those rates* to be paid in addition. (*ibid.*)

After ten at night an *addition* of half the day fare be paid. (s. 24.)

These rates to include charges for luggage; not exceeding 20 lbs. weight. (s. 25.)

Distances to be computed from the stand, [or] place where the carriage is hired; except where ta[ken] from any public building, or place of amusement. [Det]ained in For every fifteen minutes detention; if [illegible] the course of the fare above fifteen minute[s] *sixpence.* (s. 27.)

But, in certain cases, (according to [the a]mount of the fare, as compared with the detention) the hirer may detain the carriage, and return, on [pay]ment of half-fare. (s. 28.)

The preceding rates are for [car]riages with four wheels, and two horses. Carriag[es] with two wheels, or one horse, entitled to *two-thir[ds]* only of these rates. (Sections 23, 27, and 29.)

HIRING [BY] TIME.

	s.	d.
By the day	20	0
By the hour; for the fir[st] hour	2	6
For every additional ho[ur]	2	[illegible]

These rates to be bet[we]en 5 A.M. and 10 P.M.
The option in hiri[ng] (as to charging by time, or distance,) to be th[at] of the hirer. (s. 30.)

JANUARY, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, brocoli, cauliflowers, French beans, and turnips; plant out celery, cabbage, and cauliflowers; bud fruit trees.
FIELD.—Latter end of this month, the tobacco crop will be ready for the first cutting; clean tobacco ground of rubbish; clean maize land; break up ground for wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes.
VINE.—Keep the vineyard clean of weeds and insects; towards the end frothing wines may be made.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
First Quarter	2	43 past	5	Evening.
Full Moon	9	53 "	8	Morning.
Last Quarter	16	59 "	4	Evening.
New Moon	24	8 "	8	"
Perigee	7	0 "	7	"
Apogee	19	0 "	10	Morning.

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
M.	1	Circumcision. — Governor Macquarie arrived 1810.	6	4 53	7 7
Tu.	2	Sydney Court of Requests.	7	4 54	7 6
W.	3		8	4 54	7 6
Th.	4		9	4 55	7 5
F.	5		10	4 55	7 5
S.	6	Epiphany.	11	4 56	7 4
S.	7	First Sunday after Epiphany.	12	4 56	7 4
M.	8	Maitland Quarter Sessions.—	13	4 57	7 3
Tu.	9	Campbelltown Ct. of Requests.	14	4 57	7 3
W.	10	Liverpool Court of Requests.	15	4 58	7 2
Th.	11	Parramatta Court of Requests.	16	4 58	7 2
F.	12		17	4 59	7 1
S.	13		18	4 59	7 1
S.	14	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	19	5 0	7 0
M.	15	Windsor Court of Requests.	20	5 0	7 0
Tu.	16		21	5 1	6 59
W.	17		22	5 1	6 59
Th.	18	Penrith Court of Requests.	23	5 2	6 58
F.	19		24	5 2	6 58
S.	20		25	5 3	6 57
S.	21	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	26	5 4	6 56
M.	22		27	5 4	6 56
Tu.	23		28	5 5	6 55
W.	24		29	5 6	6 54
Th.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	0	5 6	6 54
F.	26	Colony Founded, 1788.	1	5 7	6 53
S.	27		2	5 8	6 52
S.	28	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.	3	5 9	6 51
M.	29		4	5 9	6 51
Tu.	30		5	5 10	6 50
W.	31		6	5 11	6 49

FEBRUARY, 28 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, brocoli, cauliflowers, carrots, French beans, pease, lettuce, and turnips; plant potatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, and leeks.
FIELD.—Sow turnips and Cape barley, and plant potatoes.
VINE.—Vintage grapes to be gathered as they successively ripen.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
First Quarter	1	46 past	[illegible]	Morning.
Full Moon	7	21 "	[illegible]	Evening.
Last Quarter	15	7 "	[illegible]	
New Moon	23	25 "	[illegible]	Morning.
Perigee	4	0 "	[illegible]	"
Apogee	16	0 "	[illegible]	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
Th.	1		7	5 12	6 48
F.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	8	5 13	6 47
S.	3	Goulburn Criminal Court.	9	5 14	6 46
S.	4	Septuagesima Sunday.	10	5 15	6 45
M.	5	Sydney Quarter Sessions.—	11	5 16	6 44
Tu.	6	Sydney Court of Requests.	12	5 17	6 43
W.	7		13	5 18	6 42
Th.	8	Goulburn Civil Cases.	14	5 19	6 41
F.	9		15	5 20	6 40
S.	10	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	16	5 21	6 39
S.	11	Sexagesima Sunday. £30 c.	17	5 22	6 38
M.	12	Mait. Civ. Ct.—Syd. Ct Rq.,	18	5 23	6 37
Tu.	13	Parramatta Quarter Sessions.	19	5 24	6 36
W.	14	St. Valentine.	20	5 25	6 35
Th.	15		21	5 26	6 34
F.	16	Maitland Civil Cases.	22	5 27	6 33
S.	17		23	5 28	6 32
S.	18	Quinquagesima Sunday.	24	5 29	6 31
M.	19		25	5 30	6 30
Tu.	20	Shrove Tuesday.	26	5 31	6 29
W.	21	Ash Wednesday.	27	5 32	6 28
Th.	22	Bathurst Criminal Cour[t].	28	5 33	6 27
F.	23	[arrived 1838.	29	5 34	6 26
S.	24	St. Matthias, Ap.—Sir G Gipps	0	5 35	6 25
S.	25	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday Lent	1	5 36	6 24
M.	26	Bathurst Civil Court.	2	5 37	6 23
Tu.	27		3	5 38	6 22
W.	28		4	5 39	6 21

MARCH. 31 DAYS.

GARDENS.—The first of this month sow the early frames French beans, carrots, red beet, green beet, silver beet, [let]tuce, radish, turnip, spinage, and onions; plant out cabbage, brocoli, cauliflowers, leeks, eschalots, celery, and lettuce.
FIELD.—Sow winter tares, Cape barley, manglewurzel and towards the end of the month wheat.
VINE.—Raisin and sweet wines may now be made; not [illegible] to expose the fruit to the sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
First Quarter	2	8 past	10	Morning.
Full Moon	9	7 "	11	"
Last Quarter	17	44 "	10	"
New Moon	25	11 "	0	"
First Quarter	31	3 "	5	Evening.
Perigee	1	0 "	3	"
Apogee	16	0 "	2	Morning.
Perigee	27	0 "	9	Evening.

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. M.	Sun Sets.
Th.	1	St. David.	5	40	[illegible]
F.	2		6	41	[illegible]
S.	3		7	42	[illegible]
S.	4	Second Sunday in Lent.	8	43	[illegible]
M.	5	Sydney Criminal Court.—Sydney Court of Requests.	9	44	[illegible]
Tu.	6		10	45	[illegible]
W.	7		11	46	[illegible]
Th.	8		12	47	[illegible]
F.	9		13	48	[illegible]
S.	10		14	49	[illegible]
S.	11	Third Sunday in Lent. [end 31.	15	50	[illegible]
M.	12	Trial of Civil Causes commence,	16	51	[illegible]
Tu.	13	Sydney Quarter Sessions.	17	52	[illegible]
W.	14		18	53	[illegible]
Th.	15		19	55	[illegible]
F.	16		20	56	[illegible]
S.	17	St. Patrick.	21	57	[illegible]
S.	18	Fourth Sunday in Lent.	22	58	[illegible]
M.	19		23	58	[illegible]
Tu.	20		24	0	[illegible]
W.	21	Goulburn Quarter Sessions.	25	1	[illegible]
Th.	22		26	2	[illegible]
F.	23		27	3	[illegible]
S.	24		28	4	[illegible]
S.	25	Annunciation.—Lady Day.	0	5	[illegible]
M.	26		1	6	[illegible]
Tu.	27		[illegible]	7	[illegible]
W.	28		[illegible]	8	[illegible]
Th.	29		[illegible]	9	[illegible]
F.	30		[illegible]	10	[illegible]
S.	31		[illegible]	11	[illegible]

APRIL, 30 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, Cape brocoli, lettuce, onions, turnips, radishes, Bishop's early warp peas, and broad beans; plant out celery and strawberries.
FIELD.—Sow wheat, Cape barley, and tares. The tobacco crop should now be carefully watched, and cut as it becomes ripe, for fear of the frost.
VINE.—Occupied in attention to the newly-made wines.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	8	54 past	1	Morning.
Last Quarter	16	13 "	5	"
New Moon	23	50 "	9	"
First Quarter	30	22 "	0	"
Apogee	12	0 "	8	Evening.
Perigee	24	0 "	8	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
S.	1	Palm Sunday.	7	6 12	5 48
M.	2	Term begins; Sydney Court of Requests.	8	6 13	5 47
Tu.	3		9	6 14	5 46
W.	4		10	6 16	5 44
Th.	5		11	6 17	5 43
F.	6	Good Friday.	12	6 18	5 42
S.	7		13	6 19	5 41
S.	8	Easter Sunday.	14	6 20	5 40
M.	9	Easter Monday.—Sydney Ct. of	15	6 21	5 39
Tu.	10	Requests, £30. — Maitland	16	6 22	5 38
W.	11	Quarter Sessions.	17	6 23	5 37
Th.	12		18	6 24	5 36
F.	13		19	6 25	5 35
S.	14		20	6 26	5 34
S.	15	First Sunday after Easter.	21	6 27	5 33
M.	16	Campbelltown Ct. of Requests.	22	6 28	5 32
Tu.	17		23	6 29	5 31
W.	18	Liverpool Court of Requests.	24	6 30	5 30
Th.	19	Parramatta Court of Requests.	25	6 31	5 29
F.	20		26	6 32	5 28
S.	21	Term ends.	27	6 33	5 27
S.	22	Second Sunday after Easter.	28	6 34	5 26
M.	23	St. George, M.—Windsor Court of Requests.	29	6 35	5 25
Tu.	24		0	6 36	5 24
W.	25	St. Mark, Evangelist.	1	6 37	5 23
Th.	26	Penrith Court of Requests.—	2	6 38	5 22
F.	27	Bathurst Quarter Sessions.	3	6 39	5 21
S.	28		4	6 40	5 20
S.	29	Third Sunday after Easter.	5	6 41	5 19
M.	30		6	6 42	5 18

MAY, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow English cabbage seed, lettuce, [mustard], cress, stone turnips, spinage, pease, and broad [beans]; [plant] out cabbages, cauliflowers, brocoli, lettuce, and straw[berries]; [this] is the best month in the year to transplant fruit trees.
FIELD.—Sow wheat, Cape barley, and English bar[ley].
VINE.—Prune leaves latter end of the month; cu[ttings] to fill up vacancies.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	7	12 past	5	Evening.
Last Quarter	15	35 "	8	"
New Moon	22	41 "	5	"
First Quarter	29	28 "	8	Morning.
Apogee	10	0 "	7	"
Perigee	23	0 "	4	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
Tu.	1	St. Philip and St. James.—Trial of Jury cases commence in the Supreme Court and last to the 29th.	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	2		8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	3		9	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	4		10	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	5		11	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	6	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	7	Sydney Quarter Sessions.—Sydney Court of Requests.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	8		14	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	9		15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	10		16	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	11		17	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	12		18	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	13	Rogation Sunday.	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	14		20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	15	Parramatta Quarter Sessions.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	16		22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	17	Ascension-day—Holy Thursday.	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	18		24	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	19		25	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	20	Sunday after Ascension Day.	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	21		27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	22		28	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	23		0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	25		2	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	26		3	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	27	Pentecost.—Whit-Sunday.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	28		5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	29	Restoration King Charles II.	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	30		7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	31		8	[illegible]	[illegible]

JUNE, 30 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow pease and beans; transplant fruit trees, [str]awberries, artichokes, leeks, onions, and eschalots; plant hard wooded fruit trees.
FIELD.—Sow spring barley, but on fine soil. [illegible] to July;
VINE.—Winter pruning from the middle of this m[onth]; begin to plant cuttings.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	6	22 past	8	Morning.
Last Quarter	14	29 "	8	"
New Moon	21	44 "	0	"
First Quarter	27	49 "	8	Evening.
Apogee	8	0 "	1	
Perigee	20	0 "	3	

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
F.	1	Sydney Criminal Cour[t].	9	7 3	4 57
S.	2		10	7 4	4 56
S.	3	Trinity Sunday	11	7 4	4 56
M.	4	Sydney Court of Requests.	12	7 5	4 55
Tu.	5		13	7 5	4 55
W.	6		14	7 6	4 54
Th.	7		15	7 6	4 54
F.	8		16	7 7	4 53
S.	9		17	7 7	4 53
S.	10	First Sunday after Trinity.	18	7 7	4 53
M.	11	Sydney Court of Requests, £30	19	7 7	4 53
Tu.	12	Sydney Quarter Sessions. [cases	20	7 7	4 53
W.	13		21	7 8	4 52
Th.	14		22	7 8	4 52
F.	15		23	7 8	4 52
S.	16		24	7 8	4 52
S.	17	Second Sunday after Trinity.	25	7 8	4 52
M.	18		26	7 8	4 52
Tu.	19	Goulburn Quarter Sessions.	27	7 8	4 52
W.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	28	7 8	4 52
Th.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.	0	7 8	4 53
F.	22		1	7 8	4 52
S.	23		2	7 8	4 52
S.	24	Third Sunday after Trinity.—St. John the Baptist.	3	7 8	4 52
M.	25		4	7 8	4 52
Tu.	26		5	7 8	4 52
W.	27		6	7 8	4 52
Th.	28		7	7 8	4 52
F.	29	St. Peter.	8	7 7	4 53
S.	30		9	7 7	4 53

JULY, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, Cape brocoli, parsnips, onions, leeks, celery, radishes, lettuce, mustard, cress, carrots, spinage, stone turnips, pease, broad beans, and red beet. Plant out cabbage, brocoli, lettuce, and eschalots; transplant fruit trees and strawberries.
FIELD.—Plough for tobacco and maize; sow potatoes and tobacco. At the close of this month, wheat and barley may be sown at Bathurst.
VINE.—Continue to plant cuttings, turn up the ground deep with a two-pronged hoe; graft and prune the vine; make layers.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	5	33 past	11	Evening.
Last Quarter	13	13 "	3	"
New Moon	20	20 "	7	Morning.
First Quarter	27	40 "	10	"
Apogee	3	0 "	6	Evening.
Perigee	15	0 "	0	Morning.
Apogee	31	0 "	5	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
S.	1	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	10	7 7	4 53
M.	2	Term begins.—Sydney Court of Quarter Sessions.	11	7 7	4 53
Tu.	3		12	7 6	4 54
W.	4		13	7 6	4 54
Th.	5		14	7 6	4 54
F.	6		15	7 6	4 54
S.	7		16	7 5	4 55
S.	8	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	17	7 5	4 55
M.	9	Maitland Quarter Sessions.—	18	7 4	4 56
Tu.	10	Campbelltown Ct. Requests.	19	7 4	4 56
W.	11	Liverpool Court of Requests.	20	7 3	4 57
Th.	12	Parramatta Court of Requests.	21	7 3	4 57
F.	13		22	7 2	4 58
S.	14		23	7 2	4 58
S.	15	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	24	7 1	4 59
M.	16	Windsor Court of Requests.	25	7 1	4 59
Tu.	17		26	7 0	5 0
W.	18		27	7 0	5 0
Th.	19	Penrith Court of Requests.	28	6 59	5 1
F.	20		0	6 59	5 1
S.	21	Term ends.	1	6 58	5 2
S.	22	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	2	6 58	5 2
M.	23		3	6 57	5 3
Tu.	24		4	6 57	5 3
W.	25	St. James, Ap.	5	6 56	5 4
Th.	26	Bathurst Quarter Sessions.	6	6 55	5 5
F.	27		7	6 55	5 5
S.	28		8	6 54	5 6
S.	29	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	9	6 53	5 7
M.	30		10	6 53	5 7
Tu.	31		11	6 52	5 8

AUGUST, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, lettuce, radishes, carrots, onions, leeks, pease, broad beans, French beans, and turnips; plant cabbage, lettuce, and potatoes.
FIELD.—The latter end of this month thin tobacco plants; plant potatoes.
VINE.—Grafting the vine to be practised this month; the buds begin to shoot towards the end of this month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	4	57 past	1	Evening.
Last Quarter	11	37 "	11	"
New Moon	18	38 "	5	"
First Quarter	26	1 "	3	Morning.
Perigee	16	0 "	1	"
Apogee	27	0 "	9	Evening.

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
W.	1	Supreme Court Jury Cases commence and last to the 22nd instant.	12	6 51	5 9
Th.	2		13	6 50	5 10
F.	3		14	6 49	5 11
S.	4		15	6 48	5 12
S.	5	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	16	6 48	5 12
M.	6	Sydney Court of Requests.—	17	6 47	5 13
Tu.	7	Sydney Quarter Sessions.	18	6 46	5 14
W.	8		19	6 45	5 15
Th.	9		20	6 44	5 16
F.	10		21	6 43	5 17
S.	11		22	6 42	5 18
S.	12	Tenth Sunday after Trinity	23	6 42	5 18
M.	13	Syd. Ct. of Requests, £30 cases.	24	6 41	5 19
Tu.	14	Parramatta Quarter Sessions.	25	6 40	5 20
W.	15		26	6 39	5 21
Th.	16		27	6 38	5 22
F.	17		28	6 37	5 23
S.	18		29	6 36	5 24
S.	19	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.	0	6 35	5 25
M.	20		1	6 34	5 26
Tu.	21		2	6 33	5 27
W.	22		3	6 32	5 28
Th.	23	Sydney Criminal Court.	4	6 31	5 29
F.	24	St. Bartholomew.	5	6 30	5 30
S.	25		6	6 29	5 31
S.	26	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.—	7	6 28	5 32
M.	27	Birth of Prince Albert, 1819.	8	6 27	5 33
Tu.	28		9	6 26	5 34
W.	29		10	6 25	5 35
Th.	30		11	6 24	5 36
F.	31		12	6 23	5 37

SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, lettuce, radish, turnips, [car]rots, pe[ase], cucumbers, pumpkins, vegetable marrow, melons and French beans. Plant out cabbages, lettuces, leeks, escha[lots], and sw[eet] potatoes.
FIELD.—Towards the latter end of this mon[th] sow [illegible] tobacco, Swedish turnips, and all kinds of artificial [grass]es.
VINE.—Rub off unnecessary shoots, carefully [avo]iding the [use] of the knife; destroy caterpillars; first ripping.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	3	23 past	3	Morning.
Last Quarter	10	0 "	5	"
New Moon	17	7 "	7	"
First Quarter	24	29 "	9	Evening.
Perigee	11	0 "	8	"
Apogee	24	0 "	4	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
S.	1	Goulburn Criminal Court.	13	6 21	[illegible]
S.	2	13th Sunday after Trinity.	14	6 21	[illegible]
M.	3	Sydney Court of Requests.	15	6 20	[illegible]
Tu.	4		16	6 19	[illegible]
W.	5		17	6 18	[illegible]
Th.	6		18	6 17	[illegible]
F.	7		19	6 16	[illegible]
S.	8	Goulburn Civil Cases.	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	9	14th Sunday after Trinity.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	10	Maitland Criminal Court.	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	11	Sydney Quarter Sessions.	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	12		24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	13		25	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	14		26	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	15		27	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	16	15th Sunday after Trinity.	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	17	Lambert, B. — Maitland Civil Cases.	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	18		1	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	19		2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	20	Bathurst Criminal Court.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	21	St. Matthew, Apost.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	22		5	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	23	16th Sunday after Trinity.	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	24		7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	25	Bathurst Civil Cases.	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	26		9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	27		10	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	28	Gov. King arrived, 1800.	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	29	St. Michael.	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	30	17th Sunday after Trinity.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]

OCTOBER, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Sow cabbages, lettuce, radishes, carrots, pease, French beans, turnips, cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins; plant cabbage and lettuce; examine and trim young grafts; thin fruit on peach, nectarine, and apricot trees.
FIELD.—Plough ground; plant maize and tobacco.
VINE.—Continue to rip; destroy caterpillars; when necessary lop off the young shoots; give grape vines their first dressing.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	2	38 past	3	Evening.
Last Quarter	9	49 "	10	Morning.
New Moon	16	18 "	3	Evening.
First Quarter	24	9 "	8	"
Perigee	6	0 "	8	"
Apogee	23	0 "	1	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
M.	1	Term begins.—Sydney Court of Requests.	14	5 51	6 9
Tu.	2		15	5 50	6 10
W.	3	Goulburn Quarter Sessions.	16	5 49	6 11
Th.	4		17	5 48	6 12
F.	5		18	5 47	6 13
S.	6		19	5 46	6 14
S.	7	18th Sunday after Trinity.	20	5 45	6 15
M.	8	Sydney Court of Requests—£30 cases.	21	5 44	6 16
Tu.	9		22	5 43	6 17
W.	10		23	5 42	6 18
Th.	11		24	5 41	6 19
F.	12		25	5 40	6 20
S.	13		26	5 39	6 21
S.	14	19th Sunday after Trinity.	27	5 38	6 22
M.	15	Campbelltown Court of Req.	28	5 37	6 23
Tu.	16	Maitland Quarter Sessions.	29	5 36	6 24
W.	17	Liverpool Court of Requests.	0	5 35	6 25
Th.	18	Parramatta Court of Requests.	1	5 34	6 26
F.	19		2	5 33	6 27
S.	20	Term ends.	3	5 32	6 28
S.	21	20th Sunday after Trinity.	4	5 31	6 29
M.	22	Windsor Court of Requests.	5	5 30	6 30
Tu.	23		6	5 29	6 31
W.	24		7	5 28	6 32
Th.	25	Penrith Court of Requests.	8	5 27	6 33
F.	26		9	5 26	6 34
S.	27		10	5 25	6 35
S.	28	21st Sunday after Trinity—St. Simon and St. Jude.	11	5 24	6 36
M.	29		12	5 23	6 37
Tu.	30		13	5 22	6 38
W.	31		14	5 21	6 39

NOVEMBER, 30 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Plant leeks, eschalots, celery, and [illegible] cauliflowers, cucumbers, and pumpkins.
FIELD.—Attend carefully to young tobacco, and keep [it] clear. Harvest begins.
VINE.—Top the shoots when the fruit is about the [size of a] pe[a], and pinch off all the offsets or barren shoots at the second, or third eye. Tie up the young branches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Full Moon	1	51 past	2	Morning.
Last Quarter	7	28 "	6	Evening.
New Moon	15	18 "	7	Morning.
First Quarter	23	29 "	0	Evening.
Full Moon	30	30 "	1	"
Perigee	3	"	9	Morning.
Apogee	19	"	7	"

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
Th.	1	All Saints' Day.—Syd. Crim. Ct.	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	2	Bathurst Quarter Sessions.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	4	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	5	Gunpowder Plot.—Sydney Court of Requests.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	6		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	7	[mence and last to Dec. 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	8	Supreme Ct. Jury Causes, com-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	11	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	12	Sydney Quarter Sessions.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	13		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	14		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	15		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	16		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	17		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	18	24th Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	19		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	20	Parramatta Quarter Sessions.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	21		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	22	Princess Royal born, 1840.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	23		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S.	25	25th Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.	26		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	27		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W.	28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	29		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F.	30	St. Andrew, Ap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DECEMBER, 31 DAYS.

GARDEN.—Transplant cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, leeks, and eschalots; sow red cabbage, brocoli, turnips, and cauliflowers.
FIELD.—Top your tobacco, and pull off all side shoots, and all leaves dangle on the ground, leaving from eight to twelve, according to the strength of the plant.
VINE.—Continue to tie up and top shoots; destroy weeds and insects.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	M.	H.	
Last Quarter	7	58 past	4	Morning.
New Moon	15	43 "	1	"
First Quarter	23	45 "	5	"
Full Moon	30	5 "	0	"
Perigee	1	0 "	2	Evening.
Apogee	17	0 "	4	"
Perigee	30	0 "	2	Morning.

Week.	Month.		Moon's Age. D.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
S.	1	Sir Thomas Brisbane arrived 1821.	16	4 58	7 [illegible]
S.	2	First Sunday in Advent.	17	4 57	7 3
M.	3	Sydney Court of Requests.	18	4 57	7 3
Tu.	4		19	4 56	7 4
W.	5	Term beg[ins].	20	4 56	7 4
Th.	6		21	4 55	7 5
F.	7		22	4 55	7 5
S.	8		23	4 54	7 6
S.	9	Second Sunday in Advent.	24	4 54	7 6
M.	10	Sydney Court Req., £30 cases.	25	4 53	7 7
Tu.	11	Sydney Quarter Sessions.	26	4 53	7 7
W.	12		27	4 53	7 7
Th.	13		28	4 53	7 7
F.	14		29	4 53	7 7
S.	15		0	4 53	7 7
S.	16	Third Sunday Advent.	1	4 52	7 8
M.	17		2	4 52	7 8
Tu.	18		3	4 52	7 8
W.	19	Goulburn Quarter Sessions.	4	4 52	7 8
Th.	20		5	4 57	7 8
F.	21	St. Thomas, Ap.	6	4 32	7 8
S.	22	Term ends.—Midsummer Day.	7	4 52	7 8
S.	23	Fourth Sunday in Advent.	8	4 52	7 8
M.	24		9	4 52	7 8
Tu.	25	Christmas Day. St. Stephen, M.	10	4 52	7 8
W.	26	Sydney Criminal Court. — St.	11	4 52	7 8
Th.	27	St. John, Evangelist.	12	4 53	7 7
F.	28	Innocents' Day.	13	4 53	7 7
S.	29		14	4 53	7 7
S.	30	Sunday after Christmas Day.	15	4 53	7 7
M.	31		16	4 53	7 7

Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1848.

Despatch of Business.

1.—The several Rules and Orders following are hereby established, for the despatch of business in the several Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court, for the year 1849.

Civil Terms.

2.—There shall be four Terms in the said year:—which shall commence on the second day of April, the second day of July, the first day of October, and the third day of December respectively; and shall end respectively on the following days, that is to say—the twenty-first day of April, the twenty first day of July, the twentieth day of October, and the twenty-second day of December respectively.

Sittings for Causes.

3.—There shall be four Sittings in the year for Causes; to commence on the twelfth day of March, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the eighth day of November, respectively;—at which Sittings, the twenty-sixth day of March, the twenty-first day of May, the sixteenth day of August, and the twenty-sixth day of November, shall be the days for commencing Special Jury Causes, of twelve persons; and the thirtieth day of March, the twenty-eighth day of May, the twentieth day of August, and the thirtieth day of November, shall be the days for commencing Common Juries of twelve persons.

Juries of Four.

4.—No cause for trial by a Jury of four persons shall be set down for trial on or after any of the days appointed as aforesaid, for the trial of Special Jury Causes; but if, on the last day of the Sittings for Causes, triable by a Jury of Four, any of such Causes remain undisposed of, the same shall be proceeded with on such day or days as the Judge presiding on the said last day shall direct.

Setting down Causes.

5.—All Causes to the extent limited for each day, as next mentioned, shall be set down consecutively only; unless in any particular case, for some *Monday* or *Thursday* of the Sittings, by special order of a Judge. No more than six causes shall be set down for any day, for trial by a Jury of four persons, nor more than four Causes for trial by a Jury of twelve persons.

Additional Causes and Short Causes.

6.—Provided (that if the Prothonotary shall see fit) ten Causes for trial by a Jury of four persons, may be set down for each of the first three days, and eight Causes for each of three following days of the Sittings; and four additional Causes, being *Short*, or *Undefended*, (specially entered in the list as such,) for each of those days, and for any other day.

Causes in Term; and Assessment Causes.

7.—No Cause shall be entered for Trial or Assessment on any day in Term, other than the first Wednesday only; nor shall any cause be so entered, of any other nature than such as may be entered for trial in Term now; and no day shall be named in any Writ or Summons, or any notice endorsed thereon, for the Assessment of Damages, other than such first Wednesday in Term, or some Monday or Thursday of the Sittings for Causes, for trial by a Jury of four persons, after Term. On every such Monday and Thursday, Causes entered for Assessment only, or as Short and Undefended Causes, may be taken (notwithstanding the trial simultaneously of other Causes) before a second Judge.

Causes on Circuit.

8.—The day for trying Causes in the Circuit Courts, in February, shall be the following, that is to say:—At Goulburn and Maitland, the fifth day, and at Bathurst the fourth day of the Sittings; and in September, at Goulburn and Maitland, the seventh day, at Bathurst the fifth day of the Sittings.

Sydney Gaol Delivery.

9.—There shall be five Sessions of Gaol Delivery holden at Sydney in the year:—to commence on the fifth day of March, the first day of June, the twenty-third day of August, the first day of November, and the twenty-sixth day of December, respectively; at any of which Sessions there shall be two distinct and separate Sittings, simultaneously, if the Judges shall think fit.

Business in Term.

10.—On every Wednesday in Term, the Primary Judge in Equity will sit at ten o'clock, for common motions and matters only; and at eleven o'clock the full Court will sit, first in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, and then for the disposal of such business as the Judges shall have appointed, or shall then appoint for that day. On Mondays and Thursdays, Motions shall have precedence over other business. On Fridays, Demurrers, Special Cases, and Appeals (at law) from Port Phillip, will have precedence.

Saturdays in Term.

11.—On Saturdays, (except where Saturday falls on the last day of Term,) there will be no Sitting. Provided that the Court will sit on every Saturday in Term, at eleven o'clock, for the hearing of further arguments, in any matter then unconcluded, and standing for further argument.

New Trial Motions.

12.—On every day in Term, after the first day, the first six New Trial Motions are to be inserted in the paper, and no more. Any of these may be called on, as the Court shall order and those in which no brief has been delivered for the moving party may be struck out, with leave to the adverse party to sign judgment.

Equity Causes.

13.—The Primary Equity Judge will sit in Equity on every Tuesday and Thursday, during the Criminal Sittings, and also on every Tuesday during the Civil Sittings for Causes; and at such other times as he shall from time to time appoint.

Appeals in Equity [in] Term.

14.—On the Monday next af[ter each] Term, excepting the Fourth Term, and on e[very follow]ing day throughout that week, (except Wednesday, but including Saturday,) the Court will sit for the hearing of Appeals in Equity, including Appeals from the Primary Equity Judge, and from the Resident Judge at Port Phillip, and motions and matters in relation thereto respectively. In the said Fourth Term, such Appeals and motions will be heard on the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-fourth days December.

January and June Vacations.

15.—From the first to the last day of January, both days inclusive, and from the eleventh to the last day of June, both days inclusive, there will be no Sitting of the Court in any branch of its Jurisdiction: and, (except in cases of emergency, for the disposal of which a Judge will sit on every Wednesday,) no Summons returnable in Chambers shall be issued, or made returnable; nor shall any pleading be filed, amended, or delivered, at Law or in Equity, or any other proceeding be taken (unless specially directed) in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court; nor shall any time run for the return of any Writ, or for pleading, or the filing of any Answer, or the doing of any other thing at Law or in Equity, during that period.

Proviso.

16.—Provided always, that all necessary proceedings may be taken for the purposes of any Appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any Special Injunction, and the issuing of any Writ at Law or in Equity, including the execution thereof; and that nothing in the preceding Rule shall extend to prevent the issue and return of any Writ of *Ne exeat Colonia* or *Capias ad respondendum.*

Holidays.

17.—Provided also, that the several Offices of the Court shall be open on every day throughout the vacation, not being a Sunday or Holiday. And the only Holidays during the ensuing year shall be the following, that is to say:—January the first, second, sixth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh; February the twenty-seventh; March first; April sixth and ninth; May the twenty-fourth and thirty first; June the nineteenth and two following days; and December the twenty-fifth.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
W. M. MANNING.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Administ[ering] Oaths of Allegiance or Office	0	10	6
Annual Re[illegible]th of every Attorney	0	2	6
On filing A[illegible]f Clerkship	5	5	0
On filing A[ssign]ment of Articles	1	1	0
Affixing S[eal of] Court to any Commission or Docum[ent illegible] Gen. 2nd April, 1846. Not to ap[ply to c]ommissions specially direc[illegible]ted in [illegible]			
Every Certi[ficate illegible] of a Judge	0	10	6
Every Cert[illegible] of Prothonotary	0	5	0
Every Oath [illegible]ered; whether in Court, or by a C[omm]issioner, or Judge	0	2	6
In Court, (a[illegible]) to the Crier	0	1	0
If by a Com[missio]ner in the Country	0	0	6
For marking [exhi]bit attached to any Affidavit; each such [exhib]it, an additional sum of	0	2	0
Every Oa[th before] a Commissioner, not at his own O[ffice or r]esidence	0	0	6
If above [illegible] beyond the Commissioner's Residence, and above his actual and necessary [Trave]lling Expenses)	0	5	0
On Referen[ce] (or Examination of any Witness by) [P]rothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Com[missione]r; for each attendance, not exceeding [illegible] hours	1	1	0
For every [addition]al hour	1	1	0
For his Re[port or a]ward thereon	0	5	0
The like, w[hen] very Special	1	1	0
If required [to sit] at any other than his own Office or [Re]sidence, (over and above his actual and necessary Travelling Expenses,) an additi[onal]	2	2	0
Every Recog[nisance], of whatever kind	0	10	6
For each N[illegible] beyond the first	0	5	0
To Commis[sione]r, for executing any Writ of Trial or [illegible] in cases in Supreme Court, under [illegible] including Summoning of Assessors. (5 Vict. No. 9, s. 20, and 10 Vict. No. 15 and 17.)	0	2	6
	2	2	0

Despatch and Arrival of Mails, Sydney.

[The] Mail[s for] the Western and Southern Districts are despatched at 5, and those for the Northern Districts, at [illegible]. All Mails by land, arrive at 8 P.M.; those by [sea], on the arrival of the Packets. An extra mail [to Par]ramatta is despatched daily.

Letters [for des]patch at 5 o'clock, must be posted by half-past 4 [illegible] for despatch at 6 o'clock, by half-past 5. Late [letters] will be received a quarter of an hour later, upon [paym]ent of sixpence each.

Letters [for] the Colony by Ship Mails, will be received till [illegible] o'clock P.M., except during the half-hour the Office is closed for the despatch of the Country Mails, viz., from half-past 4 till 5.

Newspapers must be posted by 2 o'clock, otherwise they will not be despatched till the following day.

Postage in the same proportion for double, treble letters, &c., according to weight, as directed by the 3rd clause of the Act, 5th William IV., No. 21.

No newspapers whatever, which may be put into the Post Office, will be forwarded free, unless strictly in conformity with the following regulations:—

Colonial newspapers, put into the Post Office at any time within seven days from the date thereof, marked "newspaper only," and providing they contain no inclosure or writing thereon, to pass free, if after that time, or not being so marked, or having any writing thereon, to be charged by weight at the same rate as letters. Foreign newspapers being reposted in the colony, to be also charged at the same rate as letters.

Letters or Packets put into a Post Office for the delivery from the same Post Office, to be charged one penny each.

Ship rates on letters to and from foreign parts, letters or packets from or to places out of the colony, to be charged each, if single, 3d., if double, 6d., if treble, 9d., if quadruple, 1s., and at the rate of 2d. additional for every quarter-ounce for, but not exceeding 2s. 6d. in addition to the inland postage, and both inland and ship postage must be paid at the time when ship letters are put into a Post Office for despatch, or they will not be forwarded.

List of the Post Towns, with the distance from Sydney, amount of Postage on a Single Letter, together with the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails.

WESTERN ROADS.

Post Town.	Distance. Miles.	Postage. d.	Despatch.	Arrival.
Ryde	8	4	Daily	Daily.
Parramatta	15	4	Twice a day.	Twice a day.
Windsor	34	7	Daily	Daily.
Richmond	39	7	Daily	Daily.
St. Mary's	29	6	Daily	Daily.
Penrith	33	7	Daily	Daily.
Hartley	78	8	M. W. F.	T. Th. S.
Bathurst	118	9	M. W. F.	T. Th. S.
Carcoar	144	10	M. W. F.	T. Th. S.
Canowindra	176	11	F.	Th.
O'Connell	125	10	M. F.	T. S.
Orange	143	10	M. F.	Th. S.
Molong	163	10	M. F.	Th. S.
Wellington	230	11	M. F.	Th. S
Dubbo	250	12	M.	Th.
Mudgee	150	10	M.	T.
Ryalston	135	10	M.	T.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

Post Town.	Miles.	d.	Despatch.	Arrival.
Liverpool	20	5	Daily	Daily.
Campbelltown	33	7	Daily	Daily.
Appin	43	7	Daily	Daily.
Wollongong	64	8	Daily	Daily.
Dapto	72	8	Daily	Daily.
Kiama	88	9	M. W. S.	[illegible]
Shoalhaven	10[illegible]	9	M. W. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulladulla	1[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broulee	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Picton	[illegible]	7	T[illegible]	[illegible]
Berrima	[illegible]	8	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Marulan	[illegible]	9	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Bungonia	1[illegible]	9	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Braidwood	1[illegible]	10	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Bungendore	1[illegible]	10	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Queanbeyan	18[illegible]	11	T[illegible]	Th. F.
Cooma, Maneroo	25[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombala	30[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn	125	10	T. S.	Th. F.
Collector	147	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gundaroo	157	10	[illegible]	M.
Gunning	152	10	[illegible]	M.
Yass	179	11	[illegible]	M.
Binalong	209	11	[illegible]	M.
Gundagai	244	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tumut	264	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarcutta	280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagga Wagga	308	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albury	379	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulamein	752	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHERN ROADS.

Post Town.	Miles.	d.	Despatch.	Arrival.
Carrington	16 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Hexham	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Raymond Terrace	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Clarence Town	24 w	10	[illegible]	[illegible] S.
Dungog	45 w	11	[illegible]	[illegible] S.
Paterson	19 w	8	[illegible]	[illegible] S.
Gresford	25 w	10	S.	Th. S.
Morpeth	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Maitland East	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Maitland West	w	4	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Wollombi	27 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singleton	31 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]y.
Jerry's Plains	46 w	[illegible]	S.	Th. S.
Merton	66 w	[illegible]	S.	Th. S.
Merriwa	98 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.
Cassilis	125 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.
Muswellbrook	59 w	[illegible]	S.	Th. S.
Scone	75 w	[illegible]	S.	Th. S.
Murrurundi	99 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.
Tamworth	154 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warialda	285 w	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Post Town.	Miles.	d.	Despatch.	Arrival.
Wee Waa	294	16	W.	W.
Armidale	224 w	15	W.	W.
Wellingrove	284	16	W.	W.
Tenterfield	344	17	W.	W.
Warwick	400 w	17	W.	W.
Darling Downs	444	16	W.	W.
Ipswich	25 w	10	W.	W.
ON THE COAST.				
[illegible]	w	4	As opportunity offers by steamers and packets.	
Port Macquarie	w	4		
Grafton	w	4		
Tabulam	w	4		
Richmond River	90 w	13		
Brisbane	w	4		
Kempsey	w	4		
Boyd	w	4		
Eden	w	4		
PORT PHILLIP.				
Ovens	427	14	T. F.	T. F.
Broken River	455	14	T. F.	T. F.
Seymour	526	15	T. F.	T. F.
Kilmore	547	15	T. F.	T. F.
Malden's Punt	647	16	T.	T. F.
Melbourne	587	15	T. F.	T. F.
Geelong	587 w	16	T. F.	T. F.
Barwon	602 w	17	T. F.	T. F.
Colac	627	17	T. F.	T. F.
Mount Macedon	642	16	T. F.	T. F.
Mount Alexander	666	16	T. F.	T. F.
Serpentine Creek	708	17	T. F.	T. F.
The Leigh	667 w	16	T. F.	T. F.
Elephant's Bridge	720	17	T. F.	T. F.
Ballan	637	16	T. F.	T. F.
Bunnenyong	652	16	T. F.	T. F.
Burn Bank	695	16	T. F.	T. F.
Horsham	787	17	T. F.	T. F.
Fiery Creek	711	17	T. F.	T. F.
Muston's Creek	746	17	T. F.	T. F.
Grange	773	17	T. F.	T. F.
Portland	827	17	T. F.	T. F.
Belfast, Port Fairy	779	17	T. F.	T. F.
The Glenelg	846 w	18	T. F.	T. F.
The Dandenong	610	17	Altrnte. T.	Altrnte. T.
Flooding Creek	722	17	Altrnte. T.	Altrnte. T.
Alberton	771	17	Altrnte. T.	Altrnte. T.

THE QUEEN.—ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married February 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born August 26, 1819. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born November 21, 1840, Princess Royal. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

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